Mongkong Telegraph. TIP P MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

"NEW RERIES No 4805

晚二十月二年一十三緒光

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

price which should be able to fice fair competi-

tion, such as is now made possible under

the Sugar Convention, without any fear

important industry which finds employ-

ment for thousands of hands in the Colony.

That prediction thas been fulfilled to th

very letter; the result, indeed, has surpassed

even the high expectations which we then

formed regarding the future of the Com-

pany, and it has justified our prescience in

a manner which affords us the liveliest plea-

sure. Again, on the 28th of October, 1904,

cil of a Bill to give effect to Article VIII. of

the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1904, -that

'The statements presented to shareholders at

the admital meetings of the China Sugar Re-

fining Company, for the two years previous to

1903, Bear sufficient evidence of the detrimen-

1902, alone, the effect was most damaging,

being lost in the fight against the State-aided

produce that found its way in such enormous,

tal influence which sugar receiving the bount

operated against the Hongkong refineries.

號五十月三英灣香

\$13 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

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BIRTHS.

On 21st January, at 8, Beauliew Villas, STEWART, of a son. Tanglin, Singapore, the wife of EVELY C. ELLIS, of a daughter. At Fort Cornwallis, Penang, on the 14th

March, the wife of C. DICKSON, of a daughter, still-born.

Well Road, the wife of E. O. CUMMING, of a At 85, Institution Hill, Singapore, on March

16th, the wife of GRAHAM HUTCHISON, of a daughter. DEATHS. On 15th March, at his residence in Range

Road, Shanghai, CLARENCE EUGENE FISKE, aged 43 years. On 16th March, at his residence, 14, West End Lane, A. NELSEN, Shanghai, Upper Yangiske Pilot; aged 45 years.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Hongkong, Saturday, March 25, 1905.

KUROPATKIN'S RECALL.

(29th March.) After a gallant if apparently hopeless struggle against the Japanese forces in Manchuria, General Kuropatkin, of whom so Petersburg, and the command of the

had refused to support his flanking move- tions, and his sole laurels are those bestowment, in view of which Grippenberg asked ed upon him by a sympathetic and obserto be relieved. The Emperor, it is added, vant Japanese Ministry. It would seem, then telegraphed to Kuropatkin, asking for indeed, that all the newer countries are up in an explanation, in reply to which Kuropat- arms against any possible invasion by the kin wired that his health was shattered and falien coloured race, and the argument in suprequested permission to turn over his com- | port of that view is, in the first place, that the mand to General Lillievitch. According to | yellow race generally is accustomed to such the second and more commonly credited meagre dietary, and subject to such impossiversion of the affair, Kuropatkin complained | ble conditions in their own countries, that to the Empetor that General Grippenberg | they are able to exist upon what would be undertook the flanking movement in de- starvation wages for a white man. It is no fighce of order, and themanded the General's | Claimed that they are naturally more thrifty dismissal. Grippenberg was fecalled, but it and abstemious under their new conditions does not appear to have had a very satis- than they were when in their own country factory result so far as Kuropatkin's career | they simply live the life in which they have was concerned. What with the Manchuria been reared. But the Aryan, race, it is arforces practically hemmed in on three sides, | gued, has reached a higher—it may be a faster Rozhdestvensky's squadron sailing away into and, after all, less worthy-plane of existence, space, and the approach of summer, which and their ideals are vastly different to that of will assist the Japanese when they come to Asiatics generally. Then, again, when there deliver their next blow at Vladivostock, the | are so many unemployed in the larger centres position of the Russian army in the East | of the United States, good reason could is not a happy one. Again, while Russia | be shown for excluding those who are likely speaks jauntily of the funds at her disposal to cut the ground from under those who are -although she has been ousted from every | busily engaged in trying to keep their apfinancial quarter in the world—the busy pointments. It is an example of the ol Japanese have managed to curry favour not | Scotch adage proving superior to all diploof raising another loan if satisfactory terms can be arranged, is assured beyond the criminately. The McKinley Tariff Bill was shadow of a doubt. From all these portents, | a buffer opposed to all nations, although at it would seem that the end of the struggle is in view, and there can be little question as to whom the honours will fall,

THE EXTENT OF PROVOCATION

'(22nd March.) Any other issue of the manslaughter case quite plain from the evidence adduced on durable exasperation, and not with a delibersailor, who has now gone to his final reckoning, was as bad a bully of the high seas as I one can read of either in fiction or in the upon the case when passing sentence will, the knife, suggest the importance of manning ships as humanely as possible and of discharging bullies on the first indication

AMERICA AND THE JAPANESE. (23rd March.)

of their brutal natures.

The order by the Federal Immigration Bureau of the United States, against the much was expected, has been recalled to St. granting of naturalisation papers to the Japanese, is one of the most important that Russian troops has been entrusted to has been issued for some time. It practical-Géneral Linievitch. Few wars have pre- ly means that the Japanese are classed with sented such a holocaust of lost reputations the Chinese in the ostracism which is applied as that now proceeding between Japan and to the yellow race. In face of the position Russia. Each general, in turn, left Russia | occupied by Japan in the affairs of the world at amid a fanfare of trumpets —from Alexeieff | the present time, when Japan can well prove to Stoessel; each promised that Russia her claim to hold the status of a first-class should never see him again, except as a power, the order seems to be singularly in modern Cresar, dragging his captives be- opportune. The "yellow peril" idea, howcommand of the Russiah Torces, hedged more recent clamour against the elevation of tured to predict the result which has about by the indefatigable Japanese in the inegroes to offices under the Government. wilds of Manchuria, was probably first heard | At the same time, it has to be borne in mind of by the outside world iduting the "that the United States is not alone in the feel- "There is no doubt that the sugar refining. Boxer war, when he commanded the ing which would restrict the immigration of industries of Hongkong are at this very motroops. He is 67 years of the Japanese to their own soil. Australia has is reported to be as active vehethently protested that Asiatics generally such as they have never enjoyed before. Sugar as a young man and immensely popular should be precluded from touching Austrawith the Siberians. When the war with lian shores, and a law to that effect was I apah broke out, he was commander-in-chief set in force some years ago. In Melof the Russian forces in Marichuria, but was bourne, an enthusiast, who sees in the admis-"superseded by General Kuropatkin. Ac- sion of Ispanese to Australia the reclamation cording to the reports which have come to of much waste land, has vainly argued, in hand General Kuropatkin's recall was and out of season, by means of speeches, primarily due to a quarrel with General | pamphlets and imitation medals, that the Grippenberg. There are two conflicting highly-civilised Japanese, after passing a sort versions of the incident. According to one of preliminary examination, should be freely producing country of the world places it at an

to the Emperior that General Kuropatkin | the Fates have been against his fulmina- I try for furning out the refined product at sea maws," and that maxim is applied indisthe time the British people looked upon it as being peculiarly directed against them. The wisdom of that action, as also the wisdóm of the Immigration Bureau's decision, sicent prospects, America may be in a position to deny the Japanese that promotion to generally has not yet become a factor in

CHINA SUGARS.

practical politics.

now been attained. On the 4th of January, 1904, we wrote, editorially, as follows: ment on the threshold of an era of prosperity refining should be one of the principal industries of this Colony, and now that it is unfettered by the unfair competitions of the beet product, hitherto bounty fed, there should be no reason why the refineries should not get good markets for their refined sugar, with a fair margin of profit. It would not be wise to predict, but it is possible that the next five years may see the sugar refining business in this Colony largely augmented. The position of Hongkong in relation to the finest cane sugar

quantities to the markets within the zone where our refined sugar was hitherto sold almost exonly with the American financiers but also matic considerations. America is determin- clusively. It was thought that the period had with German bankers, so that the question ed to "keep her ain fish guts for her ain arrived when some protection should be secured against the intruder, which threatened at fore apparent until fully six months after it one time to destroy an industry fraught with so many advantages to Hongkong. Happily, the Convention of which Great Britain became a signatory Power came into effect just towards the fall of that dishistrous year. What the recuperative powers of the industry have been capable of will be learned remains to be proved. With their magni- from that commercial barometer, the daily Sugar Refining Company began to appreciate list of quotations of our local stock exchange." In view of the amazing profits obtained dur- at the annual meeting. In the speech dewhich they have aspired—citizenship in the ling 1904, it may be well to consider some livered by the Hon. Mr. Gresson, as reported from the sailing ship King George than was | United States; but with Japan in the fore- of the reasons which have conduced to this in yesterday's issue, no reference was made reached at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, front of naval powers, and capable of illi-success, and to see how far they are likely to the export of sugar abroad; but we bewould have been mischievous. The Spanish | mitable exertions-illimitable-because they-to-affect the Company in the future. In his lieve it to be a fact that an important outlet sailor Ernandes, who killed a shipmate last will be carried through on the basis of speech to the shareholders, the Hon. Mr. has been found, for the products of our Tuesday week, was sentenced to three years' | national pride and innate patriotism-it is W. J. Gresson attributed the remarkable local mills, in the United States, at imprisonment with hard labour. It was difficult to foresee what the end will be, advance in the price of sugar, not only in remunerative prices, in spite of competition The result so far of the present war between Hongkong, but in all parts of the world, to by the mills in the States. From succesbehalf of the Crown that he struck at Olsen Inpan and Russia has had an Immense | three causes: first, the reduction in the sive reports by Customs officials it appears with his sheath knife in a moment of unen- effect on public opinion in Europe concern- "enormous stocks which had accumulated that the sugar production of the world falls ing the Japanese, and although that opinion in consequence of the over-production in far short of the demand. That this is likeately murderous intention. The statements of may be merely one of respect rather than of the years immediately preceding the date of by to remain the case is sufficiently clear the various witnesses showed that the young | admiration, it still exists as a potent factor | the Brussels Convention; second, the dis- from the fact that beet sugar—which has in international councils. The Chinese covery that, in consequence of the unfavour- hitherto been a keen competitor against have not had the energy or audacity—if it able weather in Europe, it was necessary to cane in this part of the world—is not now may so be termed—to claim the right of materially reduce the estimate of the growing produced in sufficient quantities to supply accounts of eighteenth century "discipline," | citizenship; even their ambassadors bave | beet crop; and, third, the knowledge that | the countries demanding the product, as in while the accused seems to have been a been ridiculed, caricatured and flouted in the world's consumption of sugar was fast the days previous to the Brussels Convenman physically inferior who had hitherto the United States press, so that whatever overtaking supplies in hand and visible in tion. The reason for that has already been borne a good character on the ship. At the influence they might have had, has been the near future." Another factor which stated. The deficiency is estimated at over magisterial inquiry the prisoner was committed absolutely lost with the governing depart- should be included was the large exportation a million tons a year, and, while it lasts, by on the capital charge, but his Lordship the ments. But a separate niche has been of sugar to the United States of America. the mexorable law of supply and demand, Chief Justice pointed out to the jury accorded the Japanese representatives, and, And it should also be borne in mind that prices must increase in proportion as the vesterday that the crime charged by the truth to tell, that position has not been the effect of the Convention has been to supply falls short of the world's require-Finsbury Park, London, N., the wife of C. E. | Crown against the prisoner was the lesser | gained without industry and a calm persis- | limit the production of beet sugar in Con- ments. So that no matter what standpoint one of mans aughter, and the reason why tence which must excite a certain amount linental countries, particularly in Germany, is taken in viewing the question, the pro-On the 10th March, at Nassim Lodge, was that the deceased came by his death of consideration. The curious part of the where over-production was the regular order sperity of one of the most important indusdeliberately, yet the act was done under cir- question is that it should have been left to of things, so long as bounties existed and a tries in the Colony may be considered ascumstances of great provocation arising Texas to contest the right of the Japanese to paternal Government encouraged competi- sured. Even Nature has supplied her from a blow, which the deceased had pre- Federal honours. It may be that other lion in other countries. But all that has quota to the elements which make for sucviously struck. It has been held, and it is the States had allowed the matter to hang in been changed by the Brussels Convention, cess. Two years ago the shortage in the On 16th March, Shanghai, at 137, Bubbling | law, he said, that if a person upon receiving | abeyance pending the final upshot of | with the consequent result seen in the | water supply led to the closing down of the a blow replies by striking the man, and death the war now in progress, or that they annual report of the China Sugar Refining mills for a short time; but with the recent results, that is manslaughter, if it can be were not so keenly antagonistic to all Company. We have been well aware that rainfall a continuous supply of water is wellproperly considered that the blow was the races other than those of Aryan stock, or as prices increased for refined sugar so, high a certainty, and now that we have enresult of the provocation previously received. I that the ultra-excitable tendencies of Texan | relatively speaking, did the price of raw | tered upon the wet season, the water stor-Had the provocation been a pretext it would | blood, as fiery as the musangs of that State, | sugar advance in Java and other countries | age for the year can be reckoned upon for have been murder, but on the evidence in saw a possible invasion of a highly-respect whence Hongkong refineries derived their the remaining months of 1905. Considerthis case, manslaughter was the proper table country by Japanese interlopers in supplies of the raw product. One 4 the ling the Convention per se, there can be no charge. It had further been held that no pro- the granting of certificates of naturalisation reasons assigned by the Hon. Mr. Gresson two opinions on the subject. Although the gradual working down of the enormous vocation could render homicide excusable, to yellow aliens. Whether the decision for the magnificent results achieved by the there were pessimists who failed to see the stocks which had accumulated in consequence but it could reduce it to manslaughter it of the Federal Immigration Bureau is mills under the management of his firm, was benefits likely to be derived from the workmight excuse a crime, and if the provoca- open to appeal is. outside the question. the increasing consumption of sugar in ling of the Convention so far as Hongkong preceding the date of the Brussels Convention; tion was extremely grave the punishment | The probability is that no appeal will lie | China. It is an exceedingly satisfactory was concerned, the result has amply fulfilled | (2) the discovery that, in consequence of the against a Department which is charged with state of affairs that China, the recognised the prophecies of those who saw in it the terpretation which he subsequently put such plenary powers as the Immigration outlet for Hongkong's manufactures, should regeneration of the sugar industry here. Bureau. Taking for granted that such is have at last realised expectations. The was only a few weeks ago that a deputation while acting as a deterrent from the use of the case, there can be no doubt that Canada | consumption of sugar within the Middle of confectioners, and others who use sugar in taking supplies in hand and visible in the near will follow America's lead, just as Australia Kingdom is bound to grow as China their manufactures, approached the Colonial future. Under these circumstances prices in had forestalled it, and the Japanese will is opened out; and the enlightenment S cretary with a list of grievances, alleged only have recourse to the old countries, of the people—which is certain to come to be the outcome of the Convention's where that antagonism to the yellow race as intercourse with the outside world is operations in the United Kingdom. It will margin of profit on the refining of our stock of cultivated, and the Chinese of the interior not be out of recollection that the deputa-The extraordinary success which has stands at the gateway of that most fertile coun- the Convention would prove a distinct boon, attended the operations of the China Sugar | try, the Southern provinces, just as Shang- | and would ultimately work to the advantage Refining Company of Hongkong during hai holds a relative position with respect to not only of the Colonies but also of the past year scarcely received that pro- the Yangtse Valley, and it is to Southern home industries. It was fortunate that such propose writing \$50,000 off the Swatow prominence in the brief statement delivered China that Hongkong manufacturers natural a view was held by the Home authorities, perty, which I regret to say seems likely to by the Chairman at the annual nucet- by look for the part disposal of their pro- and we have no reason to believe that Great ing of shareholders held yesterday, which ducts. The war now proceeding in the Britain will withdraw from the compact might have been desired. The fact that a northern territory of China is also calculated which she entered into with such advanta-Company with a capital of \$2,000,000 to broaden the views of our Eastern neight geous results. Altogether, the record of the should have been able to make a profit of no | bours, and as their requirements come more | China Sugar Refining Company, whose very less than half its capital in the course of a linto line, in other respects, with those which existence has been so vitally wrapped up single year, is an achievement which can be our education and contact with them will in the Brussels Convention, is of supreme hind his chariot; or a fallen here with a ever, is ever present to the American characterised as nothing less than pheno certainly impart, so will the demand of the importance to Hongkong, and we can a repairs and genewals account. It is obvious claim to the deathless regard of his com- mind, and it has always been repulsive menal; and the result certainly redounds to people for the goods and the manufactures, only trust that the future holds as golden patriots. But Japanese tactics quickly put to American sentiment that Far Eastern | the credit of the general managers of the with which we are able to supply them, in harves to for the industry as did 1904, and an end to such frothings, and now even Asiatics should fraternise and compete company, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., crease. One of the most noteworthy feat- under the negis of the "princely house" Kuropatkin, who may have been more the with the white race. There is in this and to the managing staff at East Point. Tures, also tending to the prosperity of the shareholders will have no cause to grumble sport of fortune than the victim of his own a trace of "the" old Southern feeling But while the success of the past year's China Sugar Refining Company, has been the at the parsimony in a commensurate disincompetence, follows the rest of his against the equality of any race with those of working must be extremely gratifying to all decrease in the production of beet sugar on tribution of profits to which they are justly leaders to the more salubrious atmosp' ere | the old Saxon seed, as evidenced in the | who are interested in and connected with the | the Continent of Europe. When the bounty | entitled. of St. Peleibburg: General Linlevitch, who objection to equal privileges being granted Company, it is also peculiarly satisfactory to system was in full swing, the producers on assumes the important though dangerous to the negro slave of former times; and the us; for little more than a year ago we ven- the Continent cultivated and manufactured Las much beet sugar as they possibly could: for the very obvious reason that they always depended upon the home market for the consumption of the greater part of their stock, while the remainder could be sent abroad to compete with cane sugar at bottom prices, and this they did successfully. The import of sugar by other nations into bountyfed sugar countries was out of the question, on account of the preferential duties. since the Brussels Convention came into effect, Continental producers are no longer certain of the home market, and consequenty, in order that no loss may be incurred, they have restricted their output, the object being to avoid the daniger of being left with a lieavy surplus stock which could of them General Grippenberg complained enrolled as citizens of the Federation; but spormous advantage over any competing count not be disposed of. Formerly,

六年證 producers and refiners on the Continent had a delightful system in full working order whereby they regulated prices on the basis of a mutual understanding. The home market paid for the cultivation of the crop and the refining of the sugar. The remainder was so much profit, and the more they exported the higher were the bounty fees they received. Those days are past and gone. On the Continent prices have risen 40 or 50 per cent., and are at least 15 to 20 per cent, higher than in the last, Even if the exchange rose another 5 r to per cent, it would not pay Continental we remarked, with equal foresight—referring, afiners to send their product out here, as to the introduction into the Legislative Counley formerly did. With the present prices ding in Europe—and it is extremely unkely that conditions will materially alter for a considerable time to come—the prosperity

by the China Sugar Refining Company seem to be assured for several years at any Tate. When the Brussels Convention was signed, it was commonly assumed that the price of sugar here would immediately rise; about Iwenty-five per cent. of the paid-up but prior to the adoption of the Convention, capital, of two million dollars, of the concern | manufacturers in Europe sent out as much sugar as they could in order that they might earn the bounty before it had been withdrawn. They flooded the China market, and it took months to work off that stock. The effect of the Convention was not therecame into operation—in other words, although the Convention was signed in September, 1903, its effects were not realised until March, 1904, when the stock which had been dumped into Hongkong from Europe was cleared away. Then the China that success in their operations, referred to

are brought into contact with Westerners | tion retired with a flea in their ear, having here on the threshold of Southern China-will signally failed to secure the objects they business during the period under review was lead to a higher scale of living, in which sugar | had in view, or indeed Ministerial sympathy. I the demand for refined sugar in China, our will play no unimportant part. Hongkong | the Government remained satisfied that

> The following table of statistics, regarding the production and consumption of sugarthroughout the world, is the latest compilation we have found on the subject: -

1004-05. 1003-04. 1002-03. Tons. Tons. Tons. Total stocks Sept-, ember ; 1,232,000 1,982,000 1,998,000 1,049,000 Beet augar production 5,520,000 5,888,000 5,574,000 6,732,000 Cane sugar production 6,700,000 6,332,000 6,218,000 6,151,qp0 Total13,452,000 14,202,000 13,800,000 13,932,000 Stocks August 31 1,232,000 1,082,000 1,008,000

World's consumption.... 12,970,000 11,908,000 11,934,000 tion for 1903-04 is divided among the various accounts. countries in the following manner:-

Germany, tons 300,000 . France, tons 200,000 Belgium, tons...... 30,000 Holland, tons.....

Russin, tons 50,000 England, tons 100,000 Other European countries, tons... 37,000 North America, tons 120,000 Asia; Africa, Australia, tons 125,000

ELEGRAMS "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

Opium for China. From Our Unon Correspondent.

BOMBAY, 21st March, The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer left Bombay this morning with about-272 chests of Malwa opium. Prices are as follows:-

Malwa (New) ... Rs. 1,550 (Old) ... , 1,750 (Older) (Oldest) ,, 1,950

THE WAR.

KAIYUAN OCCUPIED.

Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan, kindly forwards us the following telegrams:-

Tokio, March 20th, 11.50 a.m. At 4 a.m., on the 19th inst., our detachment occupied Kaiyuan, twenty miles north of Tichling.

The enemy afterwards attempted a counterattack, but was repulsed.

The enemy burnt bridges on the main road south of Kaiyuan and also destroyed a part of the railway bridge.

A number of Russian guns were found buried near Mukden.

RUSSIANS RETREAT IN DISORDER

ALONG THE RAILWAY.

Tokio, 23rd March, 11.50 a.m. Our detachment, following up the enemy on 21st, inst., entered Chantu, twenty miles north of Kaiyuan.

Large bodies of the enemy are retreating in disorder in a north easterly direction along the railway.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED. MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The twenty-seventh annual general incetting of this Company was held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs, Jardine, Matheson and Company, at noon to day. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. E. Shellim, A. G. Wood, A. J. Raymond, H. N. Mody, W. H. Gaskell, A. G. Stokes, J. R. Micchael, P. Potts, Ho Fook, W. . Cruickshank, A. Rolger E. Hinds, E. S. Joseph, F. Smyth, M. S. Northcote, G. T. Veitch, A. Turner, T. S. Forcest, S. J. Michael, and others.

The Secretary having read the notice con-

vening the meeting," The Chairman said :- Gentlemen, in ac-

cordance with local custom I propose to take the report and accounts as read. In the year, 19.4 there was a remarkable advance in the price of sugar all over the world. This rise may be attributed principally to three causes :- (1) of the over-production in the years immediately unfavourable weather in Europe, it was necessary to materially reduce the estimate of the growing beet crop; and (3) the knowledge that the world's consumption of sugar, was fast overour consuming markets continued to advance, and we were able to obtain a very satisfactory Faw sugar, which had for the most part been acquired while prices were comparatively low. Another noteworthy feature of our natural and best outlet, and I am pleased to say that consumption there showe to considerable increase over that of any previous year. Turning to the accounts, and the appropriation of profit recommended, you will notice that we remain unremune ative for an indefinite period, and to put aside \$150,000 to form all equalization of dividend fund. Bearing in mind the reverses suffered only two years ago, when nearly a third of our capital was for the time being lost, this will, I am sure, meet with your hearty approval. The experience of recent years also points to the expediency of forming that machinery and plant depreciated with use, and that renewals are constantly being required, to meet which, in bad times, there is often no money available, and it is therefore highly desirable that a fund should be created to provide for the outlay on plant, which must from time to time be necessary, and to enable us to acquire any of the new improvements in machinery which are frequently, being brought under our notice. For this purpose we propose to appropriate \$150,000. I have pleasure in testifying to the zeal and diligence displayed by the Company's staff and as a mark of appreciation you will doubtless confirm the bonus which it is recommended be granted to the European employees. Having materially strengthened the position of the Company, we are also happily able to recommend the payment of a final dividend of \$15 per share, making a total of \$20 per share for the year, and carry forward to next account \$42,812.75, and this, gentlemen, I hope you will consider satisfactory. If no further information be desired I The increase in the world's sugar consump- | beg to propose the adoption of the report and There bing no ques ions, the Chairman

moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. H. N. Mody seconded, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. A. G. Stokes proposed the re-election of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Messrs, A. G.

Wood, E. Shellim, and A. J. Raymond as Consulting Committee. Mr. J. R. Michael seconded, and the motion

was agreed to. Mr. Northcote proposed the re-election of Mesars. Thomas Arnold and W. H. Potts as auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. P. Potts seconded, and the resolution was un inimously adopted. The Chairm a thanked the shareholders for their attendance, and said dividend warrants

would be ready to-morrow. LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, ZIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING. The twenty-third annual general meeting of this Company was held ut the offices of the

General Managers, Messrs, Jardine, Matheson and Co, this afternoon, Hon, Mr. W. J. Gresson presiding. There were also present Messrs. H. P. White, A. G. Wood, J. R. Michael, W. A. Cruickshank, J. C. Peter, E. J. Moses, W. H. Gaskell, P. Tester, H. N. Mody, A. Rumjahn, and others.

The Secretary having read the notice con-

veying the meeting, The Chairman said :- Gentlemen, you will doubtless consent in the usual course, to take the report and accounts presented to you as read. I regret that for the fourth year in succession, for reasons well known to you, the refinery at Malabon perforce remained closed and that the accounts merely show an increase in the sum at debit, equal to the amount necessarily expended on the care of machinery, interest, insurance premia, &c. As mentioned in the report, the prospects of obtaining some outlet for our sugar in the Philippines improved at the end of last year, demand for local consumption appearing to be on the increase, and after careful consideration it was decided to resume work at Malabon as soon as the refinery could be put in order, and a supply of raw sugar obtained. The latest advices from the Manila agents indicate that it is expected work will commence at the end of the present month, and I trust the re-ult will be favourable, and that a sufficiently profitable market will be found for our sugar to enable us to continue steady work. I would impress upon you that the present start is more or less of an experimental nature, and that the future is by no means assured Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may wish to ask.

There being no questions, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. H. N. Mody seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Messrs, A. G. Woo i and H. P. White were reelected to the Consulting Committee on the proposition of Mr. Peter seconded by Mr. Moses. auditor, on the proposal of Mr. W. H. Gaskell seconded by Mr. Tester.

This concluded the business.

SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF CO., LTD.

The report of the directors for the year ended 31st December, 1904, to be submitted to the annual general meeting, to be held at the office of the general agents on the 29th inst., reads:-The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the statement of accounts for 1904.

During the year 6 per cent debentures to the extent of only Taels 7,200 have been issued the Company's total liability for debentures, at 3181 December, 1904, standing at Taels 543,000. Of the 12,000 new shares authorized by the special meeting on 25th April last 11,848 have been taken up.

After payment of an interim dividend of Taels 4 per share on 23rd August last, the balance at credit of Profit & Loss Account amounts to Taels 190,255.92, cut of which it is proposed to pay a final dividend of Taels 6 per share on 20,000 old shares, and Taels 3 per share on the 11,818 new shares ranking for dividend from 1st October last, thus absorbing Taels 155,544, to place Taels 24,000 to credit of Repairs Account, and to carry forward Taels 10,711.92.

A substantial reduction having been made in the overdraft of the Company there will be a considerable saving in interest during the coming year's working.

The directors are giving their immediate attention to the matter of providing increased warehouse room at the wharves.

Sir Charles J. Dudgeon and Mr. J. L. Scott resigned from the Board of Directors on leaving Shanghai, and their seats have been filled by the appointment of Mr. W. D. Little and

Mr. E. C. Pearce. The present directors offer themselves for re-election. Mr. H. A. J. Macray has consented to act and has been appointed as one of the trustees for the debenture holders in place of Mr. W. D. Little.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. H. Anderson, acting for Mr. G. R. Wingrove, absent on leave, and Mr. H. W. G. Hayter, appointed in place of Mr. C. W. Wrightson, resigned. Mr. H. W. G. Hayter and Mr. G. R. Wingrove offer themselves for re-election as auditors.

Shanghai, 13th March, 1905.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For the year ending 31st December, 1904.

To Interest on debenturesTls.	32,522.55
, Interest	68,244.90
Interim dividend paid on 23rd	
Aug., 1904, on 20,000 shares	
at Tls. 4 per share	88,000.00
" Fees to trustees for deben-	
ture holders	300.00
, Advertising and legal ex-	
penses, &c. in connection	mm6.60
and the description of the second section of the second se	

770.09 Tls. 372,100.05

January 18t, 1904.
By BalanceTls. 162,895.07

Transfer fees

Transferred to repairs
account ... so,000.00
Final dividand for 1003 120,000.00 ---- 140,000 00 ---T)s, 22,895.07 December 3151 1904. , Balance of working account for 1904.....

BALANCE SHEET. 31st December, 1904. Liabilities.

543,900 00 | defendants' lighter. Debentures 487,210,88 Building reserve Repairs account Jardine, Matheson & Co. Suspense account Accounts payable Profit and loss account

Assets. Accounts receivable Cost of 60 shares in Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. 3,309,00

Tis. 4,670,058.38

Shanghai, 31st December, 1904. THE PHILIPPINE CO., LD.

The report of the Board of Directors to be presented at the second ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the office of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., No. 100, Calle Anloague,

Manila, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 30th March, 1905, is as follows:-Gentlemen,-In accordance with article 81 of the articles of association the directors now beg to submit their report of the working of the Company from the 1st day of November,

1903, to the 31st day of December, 1904. The profit and loss account, we regret to report, shows a debit balance of Peros 53,619.69 which is principally due to an unexpected loss on 1898 tobacco leaf sold in Europe, the heavy expenses of transferring all the cigar factories with their stocks, etc., to our new building, the organization expenses of the company, the damage by flood in the month of July last and also to the fact that some of our properties. which are now leased, brought us no return

during a great part of the term under review. We have now no rents of factories or godowns to meet. Our general charges, fi insurance and shares have been considerably reduced, the troubles over English Hotel, etc. are at an end, a long law suit has been avoided, the building is off our hands, and we think the company has started the new year with clean sheet, and with the steady expansion of our tobacco and cigarette business we trust the company will soon enter on a dividend

earning period. We regret to inform you that our residen manager, Mr. J. F. Wright, through bad health has been compelled to take a trip home, and his place has been temporarily taken by Mr. R E. Humphreys who will represent the company

in Manila. According to article 51 of the articles of association, the directors, Messrs. Humphreys Toovey and Sloan, retire from office, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election. The auditor, Mr. Fleming, also affers himself

for re-election. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS, General Managers. Hongkong, 14th March, 1905.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE FOURTEEN MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1904. Liabilitics.

Capital, \$675,000.00 Hongkong currency\$608.108.11 Bank loans 104,699.61 \$724,047.85

Assets.

Land and buildings 194,219.20

Subscription account & share......\$

Goodwill, trade marks and news-	• •
papers	249,734.41
Plant and stocks	125,389.38
Furniture	16,701,22
Machinery	16,445.67
Cash on hand	392.57
Fire insurance in advance	1,331.10
Sundry debtors	66,210.06
Balance	53,619.69
· .	724,047.85
Losses.	, -4, -4,
Fire insurance\$	4,943.97
Rents of old cigar factories	3,513.63
Interest	12,110.64
General management, salary and	,:::::::
charges in Manila	29,731.15
Bonus and commissions	1,244 48
Licences and taxes	3.803.55

1,244 48
3,893,55
2,125.96
3,185.05
6,844.62
1,413.43
7,741.82
6,747.70
2,353 62
2,931.92
2,328.73

\$ 95,747.70 I have compared the above statement with the books and youchers of the company and have found same to be in accordance therewith. D. M. FLEMING.

Working profits of various concerns. 13,981.02

Balance 53,619.69

Auditor. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS,

General Managers. Hongkong, 14th March, 1905.

THE DISPUTED BISCOIT CASE.

JUDGMENT. 20th inst. At the Civil Summary Court this morning, the Puisne Judge (Mr. T. Sercombe Smith)

gave judgment in the case of the Hip Loong firm of wholesale bakers against the proprietors of the Café Weissmann. The plaintiffs claimed \$648 being the value of 10,800 pounds of biscuits which defendants declined to take delivery of, claiming that they were not up to

His Honour, in the course of a lengthy judgment, found for the plaintiffs with costs.

ACTION AGAINST A SHIPPING COMPANY.

At the Civil Summary Court this morning, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. T. Bercombe | Ship Street and went up and hit him in the | being absorbed by the thirsty ground, Should Smith) the Yee We Choong firm sued the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company, that his victim was a "plain clothes" man, become saturated and the percentage of water Limited, for \$1,000 in respect of short delivery Before Mr. Hazeland this morning he said he which reaches the reservoirs increases until of sandal wood consigned to plaintiffs by did not know he was "up agin the police" defendants' steamer Empire.

defence.

, 434.70 Lading.

Capital Tls. 3,184,800,00 the time of delivery on his lighter from the buckets, laying his cheek open and nearly | would in the course of a full day's supply.

By Mr. Pollock: He did not receive any bers of the party tried to prevent this distur- from four hours a day to six hours was there-35.880.03 sandal wood from the Empire direct, but all bance, and it is stated that, in the confusion 182,870 75 from defendants' lighter. He estimated the they were arrested too, as being disorderly, dents would succeed in carrying off a normal 8,621.08 value of the shortage at about twenty while some of these, the actual ringleaders in day's supply-probably more, in their anxiety

hong for the safe delivery of the wood" He ! stayed all night on his lighter to guard the cargo. He reported the shortage to a European

at Messrs. Gibb, Livingston's office. The further hearing was adjourned.

The action brought by the Yee Wo Choong firm against the Eastern and Australian Steam ship Company, Limited, to recover \$1,000 damages for short delivery of sandal wood, by their steamship Empire, was continued at the Civil Summary Court to-day, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. T. Sercombe Smith). Further evidence for the plaintiff having

been called as to the shortage, For the defence it was cohtended that the steamship company had delivered all the wood entrusted to them for shipment, namely 3,07/ pieces. Plaintiffs alleged that 3,196 pieces were put on board at Timor.

The further hearing was adjourned, THE BANKRUPTCY COURT,

The Chief Justice (Sir Henry S. Borkeley)

presided at a sitting of the Bankruptcy Court this morning. A QUESTION OF PARTNERS. Kam Tak Tai ex parte the Sze Loong, was an

action by the creditors against the debtors, a firm of several partners, the two managing partners of which had absconded. The Official Receiver, after a receiving order had been made and on the strength of a declaration made by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, on behalf-of-certain creditors, desire to publicly examine Chan Chung Man, one of the alleged partners.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton appeared on behalf of Chan Chung Man, and denied that his client was a partner. He had filed a summons asking. that the issue as to whether his client; was i partner or not be tried.

The Chief Justice.—I'cannot try that issue to-day; we are here to hold a public examination—Who is the debtor?

The Official Receiver .- The declaration filed states that certain persons are partners and one of them is Chan Chung Man. If your Lordship will have him put in the witness box ! will ask him a few questions.

The Chief Justice.—I cannot force him to go into the witness box. (To Mr. Brutton)-Do you wish him examined?

Mr. Brutton.—No. He is not a partner. The Chief Justice pointed out that he had no power to order Chan Chung Man into the box. The proper procedure for the creditors was to seize the property of the firm and dispose of it. If Ghan Chung Man was not a partner then he could do nothing.

Mr. Bowley made an application to the effect that the declaration filed with regard to certain alleged partners be withdrawn, which application his Lordship granted.

Mr. Brutton then asked leave to withdraw his summons, which was also granted, and the case was closed.

TROUBLES OF A LAWYER'S CLERK. The public examination of Hoji Yacobji, a clerk in the employ of Messrs, Wilkinson and Grist, was then proceeded with. Yacobji stated that he owed Messrs Wilkinson and Grist \$2,100, which money he charged with being drunk and incapable were had borrowed to pay off loans contracted, | fined 12 or 7 days, Between 1901 and 1904 he borrowed \$1,200 in order to carry out some private business; and also borrowed several hundreds from 'ndians. Bankrupt was unmarried and lived in Lascar Road. The fire which occurred there about. borrowed money from six to ten per cent. per monthly wages were \$80 and his expenses, including interest, were \$200 per.month. Jacobji

declared that he supported his aunt, nieces and nephews-ten people-and submitted a proposition to pay his creditors 50 per cent., at the rate of \$40 per month out of his a salary.

our to do so.

The public examination was then closed. THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS. Mr. O. D. Thompson appeared upon behalf of two managing partners in the Wing 'n bank and applied for a receiving order against them, He pointed out that the petitition was signed by the only two managing partners here, whereas Sir William Goodman had ruled that the English Bankruptcy law which provided that a number of partners in a firm could not apply for a receiving order without the consent of all the partners was in-force-here. That rule was not included in the Hongkong ordinances and there was nothing to require | ceeding Meanwhile, the first defendant was that being fulfilled. In many, cases where Chinese firms were concerned it was hardly possible to secure the consent of all the partners in the limited time at their disposal,

After argument, his Lordship decided to adhere to Sir William Goodman's ruling. Mr. Thomson then applied for an adjournment and asked for an order staying any proceedings against the debtors.

The Chief Justice declined to grant an order as asked, remarking that if any creditor cared to bring an action he could do so. The liabilities of the debtors were \$90,000 odd and their assets \$16,000 odd.

There were lively times along the Praya

23rd inst.

The Court adjourned. TARS IN TROUBLE.

States warships in these waters, and the shore charge of certain portions of the town and as this morning Inspector Gauld charged five of rain has been absorbed by the ground and of the blue jackets with drunkenness and disorderly conduct and interfering with the police in the execution of their duty. The first period of drought only some 40 per cent, of the defendant saw a Chinaman strolling down water is caught by the reservoirs, the remainder eye, and was afterwards astonished to learn the rain continue, the vegetation and ground when he started his "fun." "\$17," said His Mr. H. N. Ferrers (instructed by Mr. R. A. Worship, and "Jack" looked astounded, but con-Harding) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. soled himself with the thought that that was only sident in Hongkong is not the dry statistics H. E. Pollock K.C., (instructed by Mesers. \$8.50 gold and he would "get some change connected with the rainfall, but the probability Johnson, Stokes and Master) was for the out of a \$10 gold bill." The second man was of the present diminished supply of water for fined \$13, his offence being drunk and dis- four hours a day being changed to a constant Evidence was called in support of the claim orderly and damaging a lukon's property. The supply for 24 hours. Here again some surprise that the delivery was short, and considerable third was fined \$7 for disorderly conduct, and ing figures were given by the Director of Public time was occupied in comparing marks and obstructing the police, while the fourth and Works. The normal daily amount of water used numbers of the prices received, as compared fifth, together with a gunner from the R. G. A. when a constant supply is provided from the 348,770.29 with the marks and numbers on the Bill of who had joined the "Jacks" in their outing, reservoirs is between four and four and a half were fined \$10 each for similar offences. An | million gallons. When the supply is restricted to One witness, who was superintending the other butch await, in the lock up, an appear, one of four hours' duration, the amount of water

g uging out his eye. Some of the other mem:

inspector in charge considered his removal to the Public Works Department deem it advishospital imperatively necessary, and he was at once taken to the Government Civil Hospital, and detained for treatment.

SHORE LEAVE.

SQUADBLE ON THE WATERFRONT.

The nine bluejackets, from the U.S. S. Wisconsin, who were arrested yesterday, were this morning placed before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy, charged with being drunk and disorderly at Murray Pier, about 11. a.m yesterday. One of them was further charged with assaulting an Indian Constable, and throwing him into the water. Evidence was led to the effect that the defendants went aboard a public launch to proas bost they can. ceed to their ship when a disturbance took place between the white- and "coloured" bluejackets. A general fight appearing imminent an Indian constable went to the scene, and blow his whistle for assistance and then tried to quell the disturbance, pending the arrival of another Indian constable and P. O. Brennan, The seventh defendant, it was alleged, seized the first Indian constable, knocked his turban off, and pulled him into the water. The constable said the defendant was leaning over the gunwale of the launch and caught | North Pacific Station, arrived in port from hold of him, and pulled him into the water :-- A first-class Master-at-Arms, on board the U. S. S. Oregon, said when he tried to separate the men he got knocked over, and struck with a pole. " He denied that the Indian constable was pulled-into the water, and asserted that the accident was caused by the crowd, in rushing to get away from the other police, shouldering the constable off the wharf. -His Worship complimented witness on the way he had given his evidence and said he was satisfied that his account of the occurrence was correct. Witness was then asked if all the defendants were fighting, and stated that the first, fourth, sixth and eighth were, but the others were no. The fifth helped witness to stop the disturbance. There were, in all 80 men and out of them 50 were drunk,-P. C. Brennan gave evidence of the arrest of the defendants, and said they were drunk and very troublesome on the way to the station. -The men, who now had various excuses to offer, were fined in sums of \$: and \$7 or fourteen days. Another bluejacket from the Wisconsin was then charged by Inspector Gauld, of No. 2 Police Station, with assaulting Chinese Constable 907 and district Watchman 07. These men gave evidence that the defendant was drunk, and when they endeavoured to get him to the wharf to go aboard his ship he became violent and struck them both on the head and face,-Defendant said he had been drinking and did not remember anything about it -Inspector Gauld mentioned to the Court that two petty officers from the ship helped the police to arrest the man and get him to the Station. His Worship said he would take into consideration the fact, that an officer in Court from his ship gave defendant a very good character, and also that he was under the influence of liquor. But the Police must be protected, and he would punish desendant with a fine of \$10 or one month. Two others

MORE COUNTERFEIT COIN.

A considerable quantity of counterfeit coin having been found in circulation in No. two years ago destroyed his furniture, which | police district, Inspector Collett put his men on was uninsured. He had paid interest on the to watch for utterers with the result that he found two men in possession of sums of \$52 month--72 to 120 per cent. per annum, His | and \$117, respectively, all of which were composed of a white metal rather heavily plated with silver. Among the coins were two counterfeit dollars, and the restwere subsidiary coins of small denominations. The two men were arrested, the second on the information of the first. A witness stated that on the 19th inst, The Official Receiver:-Can you live on \$40? | he took . dollar to No. 109, First Street and Bankrupt :- Yes; I think so. I will endea- | asked for change, and the defendant gave him | ten 10 cent counterfeit pieces. He told the man that his master was desirous of purchasing plenty of that sort of money, and defendant gave him \$10 worth of 20 cent pieces to take as a sample. Witness, however, made his way to No. 7 Police Station and handed the coins over to P. C 137. Subsequent transactions took place, and ultimately Inspector Collett visited the defendant at 109, First Street and had him arrested. At the station the man said that the witness asked him to get the coins. and he obtained \$40 worth from a man named Chan Cheung Im. This man was subsequently arrested and the case against him is now pro-

> HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY. HOPE FOR THE HOUSEHOLDER.

committed for trial,

21st inst. In the course of a paragraph which appeared in yesterday's issue in connection with the heavy rainfall of the past few days, it was observed that there was one consolation for those who grumbled at the wet weather, namely, early date. that the reservoirs would soon be so plentifully replenished that a water famine would be rendered impossible and that a continuous supply might be soon expected. With the object of obtaining an official statement on the subject a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph visited the Director of Public Works to day, | lar, that being the nearest point at which comand some curious facts were elicited.

Since the present rainstorm began, there has yesterday, owing to the presence of United | been up to yesterday morning a fall of 3.79 inches-according to the Public Works Departleave granted their crews, who literally took | ment. The Observatory officials, however, give the figure as 4 inches, but the difference started out to have a good time. They evid- is explained by the fact that before the rainfall ently had it; but they had to pay dearly for it, reaches the reservoirs a considerable quantity

vegetation. But when rain first begins to fall after a anything between 60 to 80 per cent, of the rainfall falls into the reservoirs.

The question which affects the average rereception of the cargo, found the shortage to be ance before His Worship for assaulting a Sikh | used is about two-thirds of the normal-or, fifty-five piculs and thirty catties. He reported watchman, on the Yaumati ferry, from which it practically speaking, over three million gallons. the matter to his hong, and Messre. Gibb, Liv- is alleged they tried to throw him into the In one-sixth of the time when a constant seringston and Company were informed of it. water, while one man, so far undiscovered, hit vice is in operation, householders and others He added that he found out the shortage at the Sikh over the head with one of the launch's manage to draw, off nearly as much as they

fore out of the question, for in that time, resithrough. He never took delivery of any sandal- | picked up outside No 2 Police Station in such only when the quantity at the disposal of the appeared in the French papers published in wood after dark. He was responsible to his a condition of extreme intoxication that the authorities has fallen to 150 million gallone that Indo-Chine!"

able to limit the daily supply. Up to the present the water in the reservoirs has greatly increased, but the quantity obtained is not yet sufficient to allow a full day's supply being granted The Director of Public Works was asked-

How long would it take from the present time -provided that the rainfall continues-before a constant supply could be granted?" Mr. Jones replied that if the rainfall continued at the present rate a constant supply

might be turned on next week. Those who wish to see the normal supply of water again placed at the disposal of the public can only with that the rain may continue for s week or more, and endure the discomforts o wet feet and disagreeable conditions generally

NAVAL NOIRS.

The British battleships Ocean, Centurion, and Andromeda loft for Mirs Bay this morning.

U.S. TORPEDO PLOTILLA ARRIVES. Shortly before moon to-day the United States flagship Wisconsin accompanied by a flotilla of torpedo boats belonging to the Manila and saluted the flag of the Rear Admiral. The torpedo boats are the Chauncey Barry, Decauter, Bainbridge, and Dale. The U.S. transport General Alava also came with them, and will be going into dock.

The British cruiser Amphitrite left for home this morning on the completion of her commission. There was the usual band playing and cheering from the departing ship and those remaining on the station.

The cruiser Iphigenia has returned from the Paracels whither she conveyed the Progress to the scene of the stranding of the Shrewsbury. There was no trouble on the part of the native

> HOMEWARD BOUND. [From a Correspondent.]

Singapore, 13th March; The battleship Vengeance arrived here from Hongkong at two o'clock this afternoon and at once prepared to take in 500 tons of patent fuel. She made a very pleasant passage down, and the ship's company noted a marked change in the weather day by day Twenty-four hours from Hongkong we lost all that unpleasant, inuggy weather that prevailed at the Northern port, und the temperature gradually rose until 88° to 90° in the shade was reached, a heat that was, fortunately, tempered by a pleasant breeze from the S.S.E. The battleship has undoubtedly kept up her reputation as a good steaming ship, and although making only 66 revolutions with her propellors. which is supposed to give a uniform speed of 11 knots, the results have been on an average over 12 knots; say 12.3 per hour. Owing to having small and poor coal aboard the expenditure has been rather more than the average, showing about 120 tons per day, which works out to 24 knots per ton of coal. With good Welsh coal the average for 66 revolutions would only be about 70 tons per hour. The invalids, of whom we have about 30, are all doing well and the four men suffering from brain disease seem much more rational, and are progressing favourably. At forenoon to-day we endeavoured to get into wireless communication with H.M.S. Thelis, but were not successful until arriving some fifty miles from the ship Subsequently, we met her flying the paying off pennant in anticipation of being relieved by I.M.S. Bonaventure.

We were disappointed yesterday owing to the non-arrival alongside of coolies for coaling operations. According to station regulations none of our own men are allowed to work in coal lighters alongside at Singapore, the operations always being performed by coolie labour. Patent fuel is by no means appreciated in the engine room department as it is bad stuff to handle because of the tar, used in its composition, and which sticks to the hands and arms, while, the dust flies about and adheres to any exposed parts of the body, and when the heat from the fires reaches it a nasty blister is raised. At any rate we made a start with the coaling operations on Tuesday morning and will soon make short work of the 500 tons. If has been decided to increase the speed of steaming after leaving Singapore and we shall have 16 boilers going, which should give an average rate of 14 knots. We leave here for Colombo at six o'clock this evening.

The British cruiser Amphitrite which less for home yesterday will be relieved by the

Diadem now on her way to Hongkong. THE PEAK SIGNAL STATION.

It is also understood that the Naval authorities are contemplating taking over the signal station at the Peak, definite intelligence concerning which is expected to be received at an WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT CAPE D'AGUILAR.

For some time past the Naval authorities here have been busily engaged in crecting a station for wireless telegraphy at Cape D'Aguimunication can be kept up owing to the influence of minerals. It will be taken over shortly, every effort being made to get the work completed during the present week.

A delightful specimen of Hibernianism is to

be found in this month's Navy List, which con-

tains the following instructions:- "Officers of the late Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers must send in annually to the Secretary of the Admiralty a notification of their being alive." The intended transformation of Gibraltan from a military garrison to a naval command, with an admiral as Governor, and the Royal

Marine Artillery forming a permanent garrison, is causing excitement in military circles at the Rock. It is believed that the new scheme will soon be enforced. With the Atlantic fleet based there, the new dockyard at Cibraliar becomes the Empire's greatest naval command abroad.

> THE "SULLY! UNRELIABLE REPORTS AS TO HER CONDITION.

News was brought to Hongkong the other day by passengers on the steamship Rongkong, which has just arrived from Tonkin, that the French cruiser Sully still remains on the rocks at Haiphong, but that afforts were to be made with the object of towing the vessel into deep water and bringing her to Hongkong for repairs. On reference being made to M. Liebert, the French Consul at Hongkong, he character-The idea that the supply might be increased | ised the report as being utterly without foundation: "This is the second time," he observed, "that the Hongkong has brought information which cannot be depended upon. If that report about the Sully being still on the rocks 36,519.82 doll irs a picul. He had never reported that the whole trouble, are understood to have to fill every jar and bucket that could be used to and that it was intended to bring her to Hong-190,255.92 about two hundred piculs were missing. He escaped and got away safely on board of contain water. The total capacity of the reser- kong were true, I should have heard of it. So had stuck to the figures fifty-five odd, all the warships. A "tar" from one ship was voirs is about 630 million gallons, and it is far I have no definite news beyond what has HONGKONG INVADED.

THE U.S. JACK-TAR ASHORE. SOME IDIOSYNCRACIES TO BE NOTICED.

Hongkong has been subjected to a peaceful, if not peaceable, invasion. The American fleet has arrived from Manile, and now nothing can be seen on the streets but blue ackets and bluecoats. For some time past, hotel-keepers and barrenders have been saying-"When does the American fleet come here?" Now it has come they find themselves up to the elbows. in work. The men of the States have taken possession of the place, metaphorically, by storm. The usually staid Hongkong Hotel, where a giggle is frowned upon, and supercilious decorum reigns supreme, has been converted into a modern Pandemonium. All the regular old stagers, who have nothing to do and wouldn't work if they were offered it, have absconded. The dear old familiar faces are gone-but not beyond recall. That would be a foolish hope, and one that should not be encouraged, to quote a philosophical aphorism. JACK'S MUSICAL ABILITIES.

Jack ashore, when it means British or American sailors, is pretty much the same, He foregathers-to use a Scotticism - in his favourite haunt, and he must sing whatever else he does, he will and does sing. It is a curious trait. He would rather lose his tankard than neglect the musical muse. And all the songs are sentimental-dreary, they might be called. Reminiscent of homeland, and the flying embers, when he clustered round his mother's knee-an improbable feat, it is true-and redolent of graveyards and unhappy loves. Hamlet was never such a pessimist as Jack ashore and in the singing mood. Nothing can be too doleful for him, and if the chorus has a melancholy weeping catch in it. so that it can be drawled out with an endless tirefulness, or if there is a wail and a sob at the end, so much the better. Witness the popularity of " Just break the news to mother."

HILARITY AT A DISCOUNT. A spasmodic attempt at hilarity is only encouraged because it helps to emphasise the general ruck of sentimentality. It is not exactly tabooed, but it has not the popularity of the "good old home again " style of song. In fact, it affords the delesome marines the occasion to have another visit from the man at the bar, and for that reason it is tolerated.

"Funniest Man in the fleet" should be an easy title to obtain, judging from what can be seen by the disinterested observer. All that is necessary, is the ability to sing so quickly that it is impossible to disentangle the words, and end each verse with a flying kick at an imaginary pal. Occasionally Jack loses his senses; the hot fumes of the establishments which he patronises are liable to have such effects-and the results of his temporary aberrations are frequently amusing.

JACK ON THE STUMP, The man who stood on a stall in Bonham Strand and lectured an audience of Chinese on the evils of a gold standard and the benefits which would accrue from the adoption of Bryan's programme, was an unconscious humorist. It was unfortunate that the Chinaman who owned the stall had been born minus the saving grace of humour, otherwise the American tar might still be holding the stump, and dilating on the absurdities of the Republican platform. As it turned out, Jack was ignominiously shuffled off the stand, and, quite content with his efforts, and at peace with the whole world, settled himself to sleep in the capacious couch offered by a muddy gutter, When he awoke, it must have been past closing hours, so that we may presume it was a saddened and wiser Jack who wended his way back to ship-that is to say, if he got there at

A DANCING TAR. In Wyndham Street, last night, a disturbance arose, simply because an American tar insisted upon his right as a citizen of that great, free, and enlightened country, the United States, to do a sand-dance when and where he pleased. All the Chinese coolies, rickshamen, chair carriers, majoos and street-derelicts stopped to see him. But the policemen-that is to say, the Chinese policemen-have no eye for. the aesthetic. They simply told the dancing marionette-he was not more than five feet in his socks—to "move along," As they spoke in Chinese, the U.S. Jack-tar naturally came to the conclusion that they were applauding his effects, so that he redoubled his efforts and did a remarkably quick-time coon dance. He ordered the policemen to keep the crowd clear of him so that he might see his own twinkling feet. The policemen, having watched the man-of-wars-man for some minutes, and witnessed his fall in the street, on three separate occasions, with a stolid, tired eye, determined to arrest him, They did so, but they had caught a Tartar-or rather a J. p. They failed to hold him, and Jack changed his venue. His calesthenics were ably depicted in Queen's Road, where he did every sort of dance from a doubleshuffle to a back-hander.

THE DIGNIFIED MARINE. The American marine is also worth noticing. He is generally a bit of a dandy in his own way, and insists on sporting a spotlessly white shirt, which he displays by throwing open his tunic and constituting himself a sort of advertisement for the general outfitter. Moreover, he holds himself with a dignity and a plomb which are not characteristic of his brother the Jack-tar. Kipling's line about "he aint no blooming crysanthemum" would scarcely apply to the American marine; he is too obviously garnished and decorated for that, At the same time he is probably as good a party as the handy-man. But where the Jack drinks beer, the marine must have whisky, and-soda, and he is seldom to be seen in other than the most select places.

YANKEE COOLIES. The conclusion of it is that the U.S. fleet has accomplished the invasion of Hongkong, The very coolies are shouting "Cha"-their abbreviation of "rickisha"-with an American twang; and all the pretty harmaids are hardly to be understood by the stray Britisher on account of their determined efforts to be Yankee, in speech and deportment.

LAND SALES,

This afternoon at the office of the Public Works Department, by order of H. E. the Governor, the auction was held of one lot of Crown land at Barker Road, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at the expiration thereof for a further period of 75 years at a ground rent to be fixed by the Surveyor to His Majesty the King. This lot is registered as Rural Building Lot No. 121, and contains 20, 416 square feet, and carries an annual rent of

\$168. The upset price was \$3,530. There was no competition and the lot was knocked down to Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs, who purchased the same for building purposes, on behalf of Captain J. T. Douglas,

the price being \$3,550, ... Other lots disposed of were Inlands Lots Nos. 1,733 to 1,737, situated in the Shaukiwan Road, near Tai Hang village, each containing 300 square feet, and paying \$3 annual rent, the upset prices being \$90 for each lot. These lots were bought by Chinamen, whose lots they add des cot as aioi

ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHEME.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FERNERY AVOIDED.

Within a few weeks, it is probable that the Petition for permission to build a new electric tramway to the Peak will have been sanctioned by the Legislative Council and active operations commenced on a scheme which promises to afford as much benefit and pleasure to the residents of Hongkong as the present High-Level Tramway. It seems a far cry to-day from the time, in 1881, when Mr. Alexander Findlay Smith first brought a scheme for the construction of a high level tramway under the notice of the Government; but still more noteworthy of the change in public feeling is the acquiesence of residents generally in the feasibility of the proposal and their desire to help forward a movement which is destined, there cannot be the slighfest doubt, to create another minor revolution in the social life of the community. Many and vexatious trials lay before Mr. Findlay Smith when the present Peak Tramway was first proposed. It was hinted that the Peak would become a sort of public. green, where all and sundry would disport themselves to the annayance and inconvenience of those privileged individuals who considered that the Peak practically belonged to them, by right of priority of possession, But those days are past, and where formerly there were merely a few houses scattered here and there, difficult of access and removed almost from the world, there is now a collection of villas and mansions which are not only a credit to the Colony, but add to the picturesqueness of the Peak. Then it was argued said, "Japan will still require the services of source of danger to the passengers, that it was at the beginning of the war. It will be necesimpossible to navigate a car up such steep gradients as those suggested should be followed, that nobody would patronise the cars, and indeed, that the whole scheme was chimerical and unworthy a second thought.

But ably assisted as Mr. Findlay Smith was and impelled by a full share of "Saxon" doggedness and Scotch pluck and perseverance" (as one newspaper of that day described it) he proceeded in spite of all opposition to carry out his ideas, and the result is evident to-day.

The route of the new Peak Tramway has previously been described, and little need he said on that point at present, beyond this that it is proposed to start the track at Ice-house street, and proceed by an easy gradient past Sir Paul Chater's new house to the Peak, the terminus there being close to the terminus of the present Peak tramway. In setting forth the benefits which would accrue from the adoption of his first scheme Mr. Findlay Smith enumerated certain facts which have the same bearing on the new tramway as they had on the old. For instance, he then stated:-

"The advantages, especially to the business life of the Colony, of a line of transway on Oueen's Road, need no demonstration. As to scheme B [the scheme finally sanctioned] your petitioner respectfully submits that, if 'carried out, it would

"Firstly-Render valuable Crown lands now unproductive.

"Becondly-Afford important facilities for the moving of troops and material as well as ready means of access to the Military Sanatarium now about to be constructed. In this connection may be suggested the not altogether conjectural contingency that, with a regular tramway service to the Peak, it might become advisable, for economical and sanitary reasons, to barrack the greater portion of the Garrison on the higher grounds, in which event the Government would reap considerable benefit from the diversion to commercial uses of the extensive property now occupied by the military.

"Thirdly-Open up the coolest and most attractive parts of the island to residents and visitors.

" Eourthly-Add largely and beneficially to the over-crowded residential area of the Colony. "Fifthly-Establish communication with the outport of Aberdeen, and villages on the southern side."

These are facts which remain the same today as they were 20 years ago. When the tramway was finished in 1886 all opposition was forgotten in a chorus of praise. But success in the first instance only stimulated the projector to fresh energies and he began to draft out a scheme for a second tramway which, while it should not be a replica of the first, should embody all the advantages offered by the first, and at the same time open up a new district. Seven years ago he first presented a scheme of the sort to the Government, but during those years he has developed and perfected his plans so that they are now practically ready for the

Recently Mr. Findlay Smith returned from his eleventh trip round the world, and in the course of his travels he has visited every known mountain railway. He has conversed with the most expert engineers in the world, and now his plans for a new electric car to the Peak are ready.

The new tramway will embody all that is latest in mountain tramways, with many special ideas in the matter of construction which have been thought out and invented by Mr. Findlay Smith himself. The new tramway will not be a copy of the old one inasmuch as it will have a great many modern improvements rendering it suitable not only for present-day requirements, but also for the requirements of the future. It will run over an unoccupied piece of land, the scenery of which is unrivalled in the Colony, and before many years are past we may expect to see a new crop of villas and mansions in the air, where the jaded city worker can retire after his day's duties and return each day recuperated, and ready for a hard day's

The seating arrangements are to be on a new and improved principle. They will permit the passenger to enjoy the vista from all points of view, at the same time giving the maximum of comfort with the minimum of intended to be limited, and the protection of strain. The cars will be lighted by electricity. An ingenious device which is the invention of Mr. Findlay Smith, has been arranged, whereby the light is obtained through an apparatus hanging from the car and connecting with a

wire running along the centre of the track. It was suggested at first that the railway would pass through the public gardens and . destroy the Fernery and palm trees (which are not palm trees according to a well-informed writer) but we believe that a hint about a short tunnel is mooted which readers may accept for what it is worth. The grades will be easy; there will be is probable that freight waggons will also be no sharp turnings, but long sweeping curves. In fact, the new tramway is to be the latest thing in tramways and should prove a boon and a blessing to the Colony. It only remains now for the Government to sanction the scheme and work will then proceed without delay.

In the billiard match, Y. M. C. A. European any object in keeping just a shred of life in Department v. Chinese Department, on Satur- the founders' shares in order that they might day, the former won every game, while in a have a hope for the future. The company match between Mr. J. H. Oxberry, winner of I might want new capital, which they could not the European Department handicap tournament | secure without getting-rid of the founders' and Mr. Tan Boon Leung, winner of the shares. He was convinced that the scheme Chinese Department handicap tournament, the | would do no injustice, and the prayer of the latter won by 37 in a game of 300 up.

HONGKONG'S SHIPPING.

THE PROSPECTS FOR 1905.

The imminent opening c. 4e ice-bound ports in the north has led shipowners and brokers to speculate anxiously on the prospects during the ensuing year. As a general rule, those engaged in the trans-shipment of goods to the northern ports can tell pretty accurately the probable condition of things which will prevail during the year, but on this occasion so much dubiety exists, and so little of the exact state of affairs can be foreshadowed, that it is difficult to arrive at a perfectly sound estimate, and that is what worries those interested in the

QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION.

shipping trade.

Hongkong, perhaps more than any other distributing centre, is profundly concerned with the prospects for 1905. Among the questions which have to be considered in this connection are the state of the crops, the tonnage at the disposal of shippers, the state of the freight market, and above all the probability of peace being concluded between Japan and Russia. The last point is of the greatest importance, and the opinions of a ship broker in the city may be of interest not only to those who are primarily connected with the shipping of the port, but all who are concerned with the welfare of the Colony.

IF PEACE BE CONCLUDED.

"Should peace be concluded shortly," he sary to provide provisions for the troops in Manchuria, to employ transports for the return of the troops to Japan, and to maintain a regular system of communication between the base and the scene of operations. That will have the effect of keeping a large amount of tonnage out of competition with the regular steamship service from Hongkong and other ports, but it may not last for any length of time."

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE.

"Then when that stage has been passed we can only look forward to bad times?"

"That is the opinion of most people who have been trying to solve the question in Hongkong. Even at the present time, freights are exceedingly low, due to the fact that there is an exceptionally large amount of tonnage in the East. Norwegian boats have been coming out all the time. Old boats that could not be employed at home were filled up with coal and sent to the East, in the hope that they would get a charter by hook or by crook; and the result is that a great deal of tonnage will be prepared to accept freights at the lowest figure possible. That means bad business for ship-

owners at home and shipping firms here.

NEWCHWANG ICEBOUND. "Newchwang has been icebound up till to-day or to-morrow. We have that information from the Chinese, who are most reliable authorities on the subject. Boats have been going up since a fortnight ago, but so far' they have not found any freight to take back on account of the high price of produce-beans and bean cakes, for example."

VLADIYOSTOCK CLOSED.

"How does Vladivostock stand?" "Until the fall of Port, Arthur vessels were going up all the time to Vladivostock. The lapanese could not look after Port Arthur and Vladivostock at the same time, so they concentrated their attention on Port Arthur. All a ship had to do then was to telegraph to Vladivostock that she was coming up north and might be expected at Vladivostock on a certain day. When that day arrived the Russians would send out their steam ice-breaker which would make a passage for the cargo-boat and the goods would be landed. But that is all done away with now. The Japanese are watching for vessels going to Vladivostock and the last vessel that left Bongkong for that destination was promptly captured—I mean the Scotsman."

PREMATURE TO FORECAST.

Continuing, the speaker said that it was difficult from any point of view/to forecast the shipping prospects. He quoted from a circular issued by Messrs. Lamke and Rogge in which it was stated:- "As regards Northern ports, it is premature to form any correct idea as to opening rates. It is said, that local companies boats are holding out for 40 cents per picul Newchwang/Canton and it entirely depends on produce being scarce or otherwise, whether that figure will be procurable. The weather has been unusually cold of late and it is quite possible that Newchwang may be ice-bound up to the end of the present month." On the whole, however, it was not necessary to be too pessimistic, and the first view which had been entertained that 1905 should prove a good year for Hongkong shipping need not yet be discarded. A variety of circumstances may arise to benefit the Colony's trade, and ensure the prosperity of the port for another year at least.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LD.

In delivering judgment in re the petition for the reduction of the capital of the National Bank of China (Limited), Mr. Justice Farwell said that the petition was opposed by only 44 holders of the founders' shares, though, of course, they were entitled to be heard, and it was for the Court to see that they were not unduly oppressed. The first point taken was that there was an express bargain that the holders of the founders' shares should not be interfered with. He did not think that was the true construction. The general power to reduce capital was not the founders' shares was left to the Court. Then it was said there was no sufficient evidence of loss of capital. That was a matter for expert evidence; and the experts for the company far outweighed the experts on the other side. There was no doubt that, owing to the fall in the value of the dollar, the company had lost the amount of capital alleged. As for the goodwill, he could not see that a company which over 12 years had paid an average of only a little over per cent, could be said to have a valuable goodwill. The real objection to the scheme was that it was not fair and equitable. The Attorney General had also agreed to withdraw observations made by Mr. Justice Stirling in "In re London and New York Investment Corporation" ([1895] 2 Oh, at p. 867) exactly fitted the present case. His Lordship could see no hardship in wiping out the founders' shares. These shares would get nothing until 8 per cent. was paid on the ordinary shares, and there was no reasonable prospect that the ordinary shares | labour, and to receive twenty-four strokes with would ever reach that level. Nor could be see the birch on entrance to the gaol.

petition must be granted.

HONGKONG-MANILA LINE.

RUMOURED COMPETITION BY A MANILA STEAMSHIP CO.

Rumours have lately gained currency in Hongkong to the effect that another line of steamers was about to enter into competition with the several lines at present keeping up direct communication between Hongkong and Manila. It was stated, further, that the Compania Maritima of Manila, for whom Messrs. Barretto & Co. are the local agents, was the company concerned in this new venture and that the first of the new competing boats would leave Hongkong about the end of March. With the object of ascertaining the amount of truth in these rumours, which seemed very circumstantial at a first glance Mr. Botelho, of Messrs. Barretto & Co., was interviewed. He stated that while it was perfectly true that a steamer of the Compania Maritima's line was about to leave Hongkong for Manila, he was not aware that there was any intention of entering into competition with the existing steamship lines running between Hongkong and Manila. Indeed, he could not say whether the Venus, which is at present in Hongkong harbour, and will leave for Manila on the 24th just. - being the first Compania Maritima's boats to proceed on the run-would be permanently engaged on the passage. The Compania Maritima have a fleet of

vessels which are of considerable size and the firm is very well-known in the Philippines The Venus, a vessel of about 1,000 tons, is expected to leave on Friday for Manila with a general cargo. Passengers will also be booked for the voyage, and to show that no idea of competing with the other shipping companies that such a tramway would prove a perpetual the large mercantile fleet which she took over was entertained Mr. Botelho observed that the charges for freight and passenger tickets on the Venus would be the same as those being exacted by other liners. The question of establishing a new line, however, is still a possibility which may prove a fact in the very near future, the idea probably being that the Venus will make a trial run between Hongkong and Manila with the object of determining the prospects of success in the new project. Whether that be so or not the fact remains that the Venus is engaged on a new line of duty, and the only question at issue is with reference to the permanency of her trips from Hongkong to Monila.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

20th inst. The business of the Sessions was continued at the Supreme Court this morning, the Chief Justice (Sir Henry S. Berkeley) presiding.

BRUTAL ATTACK ON A SERGEANT. Wong Kwong Fi, Li Fat and Chun Chi were indicated for committing a violent attack in a Chinese Police Sergeant in the New Territory on the night of January 31st last.

They pleaded not guilty, and the following jurors were empannelled:-Messrs. J. D. Kinnard (foreman), F. W. White, C. Lanahan, Erich George, A. G. Coppin, H. D. Bell, and Dhunjeebhoy 8. D. Burjor,

The Hon, the Attorney General (Mr. E. H. Sharp, K C.,) briefly opened the case, and called Sargeant Fan Ching who said that on the day in question he was stationed at Autau in the New Territory. On that date he was at Anlung where there was a temple known as Fak Tai. He saw a man running out of the temple, and followed and caught. He found the man was carrying three boxes of opium and a pair of scales. He arrested him and proceeded to take him to the police station, having to pass the temple to do so. Whilst on the way, he attacked from behind by the three prisoners who demanded the release of the prisoner. He refused, whereupon they set about him and pulled him to the ground and struck him many times. They stopped up his mouth with earth and grass, after he had blown his whistle, and then they took away his whistle and revolver. He was then stabbed many times in the face, ears and hands. He became unconscious, and when he came to he was in the Police Station, and afterwards removed to the Government Civil Hospital. He had known all the prisoners before. It was a little after half past six when the attack took place. The first prisoner was the keeper of the temple, and on one occasion he remonstrated with him for allowing so many bad characters to congregate there.

Dr. Laing spoke to attending the last witness at the Autau police station. He found from ten to fifteen stabs on the head; both upper eye-lids were cut through and he had to stitch them; his head was twice its normal size from the violence he had received. Altogether he had to put eight stitches in his face. Beyond the fact that his right ear was deformed, he was now quite recovered. He had to remain six werks in the Hospital. He would think from the position of the wounds, all near the eyes, that the object of the assailants was to blind

Sergeant Perkins deposed to being on patrol duty on the night in question, when he heard groans from the roadside. He went in the direction from whence the sounds proceeded and found the prosecutor lying in a small pit about two feet deep surrounded by prickly bushes. He took him to the police station, where he was attended to. The following morning he made an examination of the scene, and found the sergeant's whistle and the holster of his revolver. There were signs of a very severe struggle, and marks in the road where they had dragged the body about. In the temple he found the sergeant's umbrella.

Chen Tak, a police constable at Autau police station, spoke to arresting the prisoners in the temple the day following the assault.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson said that on the 7th February, the prisoners and eight others were taken to the Hospital, and out of the lot he unhestitatingly picked out the first and second prisoners, and later identified the

All the accused made long defences denying | been stolen from his house. that they took any part in the attack.

His Lordship summed up, and said there could be no doubt that the persons who committed this assault did so with intent to maim. and it was quite certain that but for the timely and very skilful assistance of Dr. Laing, the unfortunate sergeant would in all probability have lost his eyesight, for his eyelids had been deliberately cut across. He thought the jury would not | had the same surname. be justified in finding the third prisoner guilty on account of the failure of the sergeant to at once pick him out at the Hospital. The

the charge. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the first and second prisoners.

His Lordship then discharged the prisoner Chu Chi. With regard to the other, (who stoutly protested their innocence), he sentence ed them to five years' imprisonment with hard

ANOTHER BRUTAL ARMED ATTACK. committing a violent assault upon one Pang tering the gaol. Lee with intent to steal, each of them being armed with choppers and bludgeons, on the 12th February last.

They pleaded not guilty and the following] jury was empanelied .- Messrs, D. E. Clark | past ten.

(foreman), J. Benjamin, J. Tatam, W. F. Must, T. E. Collinge, G. C. Engel, and J Cruickshank.

The Hon. the Attorney General prosecuted and called Pang Lee, the prosecutor. He said he was a ship chandler, and supplied groceries to small junks and fishing boats. He tried to collect a sum of money from a junk owner, a woman, but she could not pay him. Her junk was leaving that day for the place he was going so he took passage by her. He slept in the hold, and in the middle, of the night he was woke up by the first prisoner who demanded money. He told him he had none whereupon he commenced to search him. He objected when he drew a chopper and cut him on the shoulder. : His car was also cut in the struggle. The second prisoner had come up armed with a formidable looking bludgeon with which he belaboured witness on the back and side. The prisoners afterwards wanted to get the junk away in another direction but the rest of those

and the prisoners were given into custody. Cheng Looi, the woman who owned the junk, spoke to being called on the night in question to the hold where the assault had taken place. She saw the first prisoner cut Pang Lee with the chopper, and the second prisoner strike him with the bludgeon.

on board brought the junk back to Hongkong,

Dr. Laing spoke to receiving the first witness on the 12th February at the Hospital. He had: a wound five inches long on his shoulder, another on the bend of the left elbow, four and a half inches long, and a third two inches long, on the upper lip.

At this stage the Court adjourned for launch, On resuming, the sister of the last witness, who was on the junk at the time, gave similar evidence: regarding the assault. She saw both men use the weapons, produced, upon the

Sergeant Appleton gave evidence of arrest. Be found on board, the wounded prosecutor, and had him sent to the Hospital.

A sergeant interpreter at Yaumati Police Station said the prisoners made statements when they were brought in, which he wrote down. Both men put their marks to the documents. The first prisoner in his statement alleged that he did not assault the prosecutor, but said it was the second prisoner. The second prisoner denied the assault, and said the injuries were caused by the first primer.

Further statements made by the accused totally denying the charge were put in and read. The first prisoner now said that the women of the junk owed him \$100 wages, and a gold ring and wanted to get rid of him. The prosecutor kept three women, and they had all come forward to tell lies against them.

His Lordship, having briefly summed up, the jury found the prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour, each to the receive twentyfour strokes of the birch rod on entering the

DARING GANG ROBBERY. Wong Yau Fat was indicated for the robbery of money and jewellery from a large number of people, whom, by threats, he put in grave bodily fear. He pleaded guilty, and was ordered to stand

back for sentence. In connection with the case Cheung Mak Sang, and Yau Kiu were indicted on the same charge, of stealing and house breaking and putting in bodily fear a large number of people on the 22nd February, in the New Territory. Mr. H. G. Calthrop prosecuted on behalf of

the Hon, the Attorney General. Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the following were sworn jarors:—Messrs. J. McArthur (foreman), M. P. Beattie, C. G. Bruckner, T, E. Collinge, F. E. C. Georg, P. A. Cunningham and C. Lanahan.

Wong Yau Fat, the prisoner mentioned above, said that on the day of the robbery, six men, including the prisoners, came to him and said they would like to take him to a place where he could make a fortune. He thought they meant to go somewhere to have a gamble so he went with them. After visiting several tea saloons he asked them what they intend ed to do, did they want him to go robbing The first prisoner said "No," and urged him on. Some time later they came to the house of the first prisoner, where he made a bamboo ladder, and told witness they were going to rob a little distance from where they then were. Witness said he would not go. The prisoners and four others who were there told him if he did not come after having walked ten miles, they would stone him to death, and bury him in a nullah. He was so much afraid that he followed them. They came shortly afterwards to a house which they surrounded, and eventually three men who had got on to the ro f jumped down into the house, and bound all the inmates: He, with the two prisoners stood out side the door, and did not go into the house. The men inside the house then came out carry ing a lot of articles. The men not in custody gave him some of the goods and told him to run with them as fast is he could. He refused when the first prisoner called him a coward and struck him with a bamboo. Later on he started off with the goods to the pre-arranged meeting place, and was later joined by the other six men. They all began to scold him and said he was not entitled to any of the booty. Afterward, however, they gave bim a gold coin and some small things, and ordered him to clear out. On his way home in Kowloon, he was carrying a silver bangle and some of the stolen property when he was stopped by policeman who wanted to know how he came by it. Thinking he might be ill-treated he made a clean breast of all that happened.

The owner of the robbed house spoke to being badly assaulted. He recognised the Inst witness and the second prisoner as being two of the party. He had known the first prisoner a long time, but did not see him there that night. The amount of money they stole that night would amount to \$350, including \$100 in American gold pieces. They, the inmates of the house, remained tied up all night. When he went to the Police Station the next morning, he found the two mer in the dock and the first witness in custody He identified a quantity of clothing which had

An inmate of the house, related to the owner, was called and identified the second prisoner as being one of the robbers. He picked him out of a large number of men at the Police Station, having distinctly seen his face in the house by the light of a torch He had known the first prisoner for a long time, but they were not related, though both

Two women inmates of the house spoke to the robbery, one being knocked down and robbed of two silver bangles.

A native constable spoke to arresting the prisoner Wong carrying stolen goods. From what he told him he went to the house of the first prisoner and there found property which was identified by the prosecutor.

Statements made by prisoners when charged were put in and read. Prisoners now denied the charges.

His Lordship summed up, and the Jury found the prisoners guilty, His Lordship sentencing them to five years' imprisonment with Lo Po Shing and Lo Yee were indicted for | hard labour, and 24 strokes of the birch on en-The prisoner Wong Yau Fat, who informed

on the others was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and 12 strokes of the birch. The Court adjourned till to-morrow at half-

James Herbert, an old sailor, likewise was called and corroborated the prisoner's testi mony. The two men had never been able to agree ever since they joined the ship. He ask ed prisoner what he used the knife for, but he made no reply. He went aft to assist to dress the wound of the deceased. The man died about an hour afterwards.

witnesses had said. His Lordship, in summing up, said that from the evidence it was abundantly clear that the prisoner drew his sheath knife and stabbed the deceased in the groin, severing thereby the great artery and inflicting a mortal wound. It was given in the course of a contest between the two men, which arose out of a previous altercation between them. Prima facie all unlawful killing was murder, but that offence might be reduced to manslaughter according [To bad debts and refunds 174 85 to circumstances. The crime charged by the Crown against the prisoner was the lesser crime of manslaughter, and the reason why was that the deceased came by his death deliberately, yet the act was done under circumstances of great provocation assing from a blow, which the deceased had previously strick. It has been held, and it is the law, that if a person upon receiving a blow, replies by striking the man, and death results, that is manslaughter, if it can be properly considered that the blow was the result of the provocation previously received. Had the provocation been a pretext it would have been murder, but on the evidence in this case, manslaughter was the proper charge. It had been held that no provocation could render homicide excusable. but it could reduce it to manslaughter, I might excuse a crime, and if the provocation was extremely grave the punishment might be practically nil.

prisoner guilty. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said he was satisfied from the evidence that the deceased was a bully, and was bullying the pri-oner on that occasion. In one sense he brought his death upon himself. He evidently dealt the prisoner a heavy blow, for he knocked him down, and for some time he bore the mark of the blow in the face. It appeared also from the evidence that the deceased was a bigger man than the prisoner, yet for all that it did not justify him in his act. He could have complained to the Captain, but instead, in the heat of passion, he stuck a knife into the man. He (his Lordship) always had sympathy with a man who had been struck in the face, but that sympathy did not extend to one who used a knife. Prisemer was a very young man, just starting out in life and this he took into consideration. He would sentence him to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, and he only hoped that it would be a warning to the prisoner all his life never under any circumstances to draw a knife again.

The jury after a brief deliberation found the

The Court rose at noon.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COM-PANY, LIMITED.

The report of the board of directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the company's hotel, at 12.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 28th March, is as follows:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with section 56 of the Articles of Association, the directors now beg to submit their report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1904. ACCOUNTS.

The profit on working account amounted to \$89,326.25 as compared with \$78,424.49 for the corresponding period of 1903, showing an increase of \$10,901.76.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$11,668.65 brought forward from 30th June, 1904, shows a credit balance of \$88,876.58, which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:-

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year......\$60,000.00

To write off from value of furniture and fixtures 12,092.92 To transfer to repairs and renewals

To write off from value of steam

CH 25, 1905.	87	7
The business of the Sessions was concluded.	To write off from value of electric	8.74
to-day at the Supreme Court, before the Chief.	To carry forward to now account 3,55	
Justice, Sir Henry S. Berkeley. THE MANSLAUGHTER OF A SHIPMATE.	\$88,870	5.58
THE EXTENT OF PROVOCATION.	DIRECTORS.	······ Tarra
Mannel Ernandes, a Spanish sallor, of the sailing ship King George, now in the Harbour,	himself for re-election. Mr. K. C. Wilcox	par .
was indicted for the manslaughter of a ship- mate, named Theobald Olsen, in the waters of	been granted twelve months' leave of abser	100.
the Colony, on the 14th instant.	The accounts have been audited by Mes	5 FB.
He pleaded not guilty, and the following jurous were sworn: Messus. C. M. G. Burnie	H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe, C.A., who of themselves for re-election.	ffer
(foreman), J. D. Kinnaird, T. E. Collinge, J. Fisher, C. G. Brückner, W. F. Must, and D. E.	W. HUTTON POTTS	
Clark.	Chairman.	
The Hon, the Attorney General (Mr. R. H. Sharp K.C.) prosecuted, and in outlining the	The accounts are as follows:—	
struck the accused before he drew the knife	BALANCE SHEET. 31st December, 1904.	: -
DID! Uisen, seaman of the King George was	Liabilities, Capital,—	~
called and said he was present when a quarrel occurred between the prisoner and the dead	2,000 shares at \$50 each (fully	,
man, about a week ago They were all having be support in the forecastle. Prisoner said he had	paid-up)	,00
used a certain filthy phrase to the third mate, when the deceased called him a liar. Prisoner	tures (6 per cent) authorised issue, at	
called him a liar, and after using a lot of filthy	\$500 each\$500,000.00	1*
language got up and struck prisoner in the face. He fell down on a bench on which he	Less 270 ditto held by the Company 135,000.00 365,000	
was sitting, with the dead man on top of him. Prisoner drew his sheath knife and stabbed	Reserve fund, as per last account 100,000.	,00 ,00
Olsen in the groin. Both men then ran out of	Sundry creditors 35,479	.20
the forecastle, deceased making his way to the Captain's cabin aft.	Unclaimed dividends	,UU
George Erdwin, a German sailor, whose	Corporation (current account) 77,497. Profit and loss account, balance	.09
evidence was interpreted by Chief Detective Inspector Hanson, gave evidence almost	as per statement 88,876.	.58
after leaving the cabin, and seeing blood upon	\$1,273,639.	.87
the knife threw it overboard.	Assets. Value of land and building as per	
James Herbert, an old sailor, likewise was called and corroborated the prisoner's testi-	last report:	
mony. The two men had never been able to. Agree ever since they joined the ship. He ask.	Marine Lot No. 5 and remaining portion of	
ed prisoner what he used the knife for, but he f	Marine Lot No. 3\$372 045 60	
made no reply. He went aft to assist to dress the wound of the deceased. The man died	Remaining portion of Marine Lot No. 7 368,108.20	
about an hour afterwards. Captain James Curtis White, of the King	Praya reclamation— \$740,153.	.8c
George, said the deceased came to his cabin.	cost of land 22,390.42	
holding his hands to his groin. Witness said, Who did this?" and deceased replied,	New building on 1e- clamation, payments	
Manuel," which was the name prisoner went by on the ship. Witness sent for a doctor,	on account	A.A.
rom one of the ships in the Harbour, but I	Cost of three Chinese houses on	77
nothing could be done as the wound was too serious, and death took place shortly after his	sections B, C and D of Inland Lot No. 80	∞
urrival. Deceased was about 17 years of age, but a better man physically than the prisoner.	Value of furniture and fixtures, as per last	
the prisoner had borne a good character on the	account \$ 67,207.49	
Dr. William Hunter, chief of post mortem	Less written off as per last report 7,207.49	
exantinations, spoke to examining the wound which was an inch and a half long and four	\$ 60,030,00	
nches deep. It was a fatal wound from the	Since added 2,091.92	•
start, and must have been caused by a very sharp knife. It was very difficult to	Installation of electric 62 092.	92
P. C. Wilden, of the Water Police, spoke to	Less account from spe-	•
being summoned on board the sailing ship on I	cial reserve fund 20,000.00	
he evening of the night in question when the Captain gave the prisoner into his custody.	Stock of linen, crockery and glass-	74
Prisoner had a nasty mark over his right eye. Mr. N. G. Nolan, the Court Spanish Inter-	ware, &c	00
preter, deposed to taking the statement of the	hold sundries and stationery, as	
prisoner at the Central Police Station. The Hon. Attorney-General read the state-	Shares in public companies 5.796.	
ment which amounted to a confession. He	Licenses attaching to 1905 2,666 Value of steam launch as per last	=
nade the same statement before the Magis-	report	
Prisoner now said he agreed with all the witnesses had said.	Sundry debtors 32,845. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking	95

Cash in hand...... \$1,273,639.8 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. For the six months ending 31st December, 1904

Corporation (unclaimed divid-

ends account).....

502.40 3,103.30 fire insurance 2,337.89 debenture Int. on \$500,000 at 3 %= ...\$ 15,000.00 less returned on de-

bentures held by the Company..... 4,630,87 10,369.13 directors and auditors' fees 3,200.00 repairs and renewals belance to be appropriated as

follows: --To pay a dividend of to per cent.=...\$ 60,000.00 " transfer to repairs andrenewalsa/c 10,000.00 "write off from value of furniture and fixtures ... 12,092.92

.. write offfrom value. of steam launch 2,000.00 , write off from value of electric installation 1,228.74 " carry forward tonew account ... 3,554.92

\$111,422.57

9,803.47

42,00

\$111,422.57

By balance from 30th June, 1904\$88,876.14 Less dividend at 10 % = ... \$60,000.00Less transfer to repairs & renewals n/c 10,000.00 *Less* written off furniture and fixture

account ... 7,207.49 77,207.49 By rents of shops and offices, old building ... \$ 7,290.00

rents of shops and offices, new build ngs 2,573.47 By dividend on shares in public companies

scrip and transfer fees bad debts recovered profit on hotel working account for the six months ending 31st December, 1904..... 89,326:25

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS ACCOUNT. For the six months ending 31st December, 1904.

To payments on account of repairs and renewals during the halfyear ending 31st December, 1904....... 12,699.52

\$ 12,699.52

By balance from last account..... 1.824.75 .. transfer from profit and loss account, as recommended in last report 10,000.00 .. profit and loss account

\$ 12,699.52

TANTONG PAGAK DOCK. EXPROPRIATION BILL.

MR. TURNER.

Mr. Turner said .- The acquisition of the T P. D. Co.'s property by the Government of the Straits Settlements for which this bill provides will, I am convinced, serve the best interest of the Colony. Not only will this be so as regards Singapore, but for Penang also the measure is highly desirable. The North Settlement is the natural outlet, or inlet, for a much larger share of the trade of the peninsula than it is generally credited with being, but facilities for dealing with that trade are urgently needed. The company's property at the mouth of the Prye River is the most convenient starting point, in fact I may almost say is the one starting point from which to carry out works to give the required facilities. As it is to government we must look for carrying out works of the magnitude that these should ultimately be, it is necessary that the property be vested in Government. The more closely one looks at the proposed measure in all its bearings, the more obvious its advantages to the Colony become.

MR. TAN JIAK KIM. Mr. Tan Jiak Kim supported the Bill. Chinese ships had found it necessary to keep away from the docks on account of the enormous charges. He had made careful inquiry and he could assure the Council that Chinese traders were unanimous in supporting the Government in acquiring this property. He was not prepared to discuss the details and he was not prepared to assent to the 5% charge but that could be discussed in committee. He supported the bill because he thought it would be for of the property is assessed as fairly as it can be, the public good. (Hear, hear).

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY. Mr: F. G. Penney would congratulate the newest member on the way he had carried out his gladiatorial duties. The despatch of the Secretary of State was not to be taken as an indictment of the company as such, but the question was, to put it plainly, whether they should subordinate the most important commercial and shipping, facilities of the Fort to the interests of the shareholders, or promote the best interests of the Colony. Was it to be the domination of the dividend or the control of the Colony? Correspondence and figures already quoted had anticipated him—he was thankful to say—and shown that in the past there had been a deficiency of what accommodation and there were grave grounds for doubting the ability of the Co. to provide what | which was absorbed when the nominal value of was wanted. It was a matter which should not | capital of the company was doubled, so that be measured by the amount spent by the \$1,500,000 became by a stroke of the pen Board, of the dividends paid, but by the re- \$5,000,000. That was done by orders of the quirement of the trade of the Colony. Apart I London Committee, he presumed, and was from any discussion of satisfaction or dissatis. I their answer to the recommendation of the faction with the Dock arrangements, and the Singapore directors that the wooden wharf anticipation of further delay under the ex- | should be changed into a permanent structure isting regime, was the question of finding the He was rather surprised to hear from Mr. capital. They had been told that the re- Shelford that this was to be nestrt of naval conquired capital was "practically" secured. I tribution. That was the effort of a brilliant They were told that the directors "could not | imagination, but it had never occurred to hin hope to obtain the money." And later that | and he could not conceive on what grounds it they hoped to get it from customers. Those | could be justified. He would like to say that customers would look for a return either in enhanced dividends, that is enhanced charges, or | wharves, he could not admit that the Governa greater measure of control, meaning a closer monopoly. The Secretary of State had dealt | arose because the Sings pore Board of Directors with the overtures made for financial aid and greater Government control. He came to the conclusion that there was but one course open -for the Government to step in and take over the property. He was sure the public would agree that when a monopoly which had been controlled thousands of miles away and in the interests of shareholders, was succeeded by a trust belonking to the Colony, managed on the spot by its best business men on the ordinary principles of commercial administration, and that administration supported by public opinion and backed by public money—it needed no trade of the Colony and promote its best interests, making its commerce the paramount consideration.

THE COLONIAL ENGINEER said that reference had been made to his department and the quarantine station. would say that when the matter had been decided upon, permanent works to the value of £26,000 were completed in six months. As regarded the Singapore River improvements, they needed a good deal of surveying work and boring. When they were finished a report would go in to Government. One gentleman had mentioned that some mud-larking had been going on. The Mudlark had been at work to some purpose and removed a quarter of a million tons of silt (hear, hear.)

SIR JOHN ANDERSON.

The Governor said he did not propose to go into all the matters that had been touched upon that afternoon. He wished to associate himself with what had been said of Mr. Shel ford. From his speech that afternoon he had shown himself a worthy son of a worthy sire a chip of the old block. It had been said that he himself was not in favour of expropriafirst. The idea had not occurred to him of trusting the harbour and Tanjong Pagar to such a board as the Secretary of State suggested. But he would like to point out that he had held and still held, equally with the Secretary of State, the view that it was essential in the interests of the port and the people of Singapore that

TANJONG PAGAR SHOULD BE CONTROLLED BY SINGAP RE

The Secretary of State had made it clear that the attitude of the London Committee was "we will have no control unless our 12 per cent is guaranteed. What did the late Chairman of the Company say at the meeting to which so many references had been made? When the scheme for improvement was brought forward they refused to have a published "unless it could be accompanied by a statement showing how the works recom mended could be financed without endangering a dividend of 12 per cent." He added that a dividend of 12 percent was very unlikely indeed to be maintained. He also, curiously enough, prophesied that the effect of referring M Nicholson's report to another expert would be to increase it by 25 per cent., which is exactly what has happened.

WHAT CHANCE 12 PER CENT,

If it would have been difficult to maintain the 12 per cent dividend on works to cost twelve million dollars, what chance would there be of doing it on works costing 15 million dollars? The Company would have to undertake great works not immediately remunerative. The reconstruction of the wharves would be dead work for the time being. The increased charges would have to come either out of dividends or from increased rates. It had already been said that he had brought no charges against the Company. The late Chairman of the Company had himself done so, and to his mind they had not been answered. He gave distinct instances and repeated that the policy of the London Committee was that the 12 per cent dividend was not to be touched. For these reasons and for reasons of public policy he thought there was sufficient justification for the course they had adopted.

'HIGH-HANDED' AN EPITHET OF ABUSE. Their action had been called high-handed. High-handed was an epithet of abuse and not much of an argument, but if it were applied because they had taken immediate action, surely

for their action was that the Co, had bee charged with a great public trust; it had declared itself unable to carry out that trust except on conditions that would seriously inconvenience the public. That was a reason for relieving them the trust which they could not or would not discharge and putting it into other hands. They had been told that the 8,000 shares would have given them a quarter of the voting power of the Company. What was the use of that? The whole case was that the control had been away from Singapore, instead of rosting in Singapore. Possession of voting power would not remove the effective control from London. To give Singapore the control of the Docks, the control of the Co. must be in

THE DIRECTORS' SCHEMES.

It had been said that the directors were ready with their scheme of finance. The Council had not been furnished with any of the particulars which would make that argument of much value. No doubt there were many points that could be further considered in Committee, the question of payment for compulsory acquisition for instance. But he would remind the Council that a good many of the expenses which generally went to meet were already included in the clauses, of the bill. Why should the Government pay the full value of the shares and recoup the shareholders for any inconvenience caused by compulsory acquisition. and then add

FIFTEEN PER CENT. MORE out of the pockets of Singapore? That is what it comes to (said the Governor); we give them everything they can possibly claim, the value and then we are to add fifteen per cent. could hardly find words to express his surprise at the idea. That the Government as trustees for the public-for government has no money of its own, and if you pay money you must get it from the public, from the tax-payer and shipper of Singapore-should have to pay that fifteen per cent extra was monstrous, and we could not look at it for a moment. At all events gave a fair price, but why add to that fair price 15 per cent i

WHOSE FAULT WAS IT. He thought there was a difference in opinion between Mr. Shelford and Mr. Anderson as to who was responsible for the delay in carrying out the schemes of improvement. He himself had gone through the files as far ago as 1800; when there was a special reserve for renewals as regards the delay in straightening the ment was responsible for that. The delay could not send in any communication to Government without first submitting it to

HOPE, NOT DESPAIR.

A point he would refer to was the lurid picture that had been drawn of the difficulties that would arise when the Government tool over the Docks, when decreased sources of revenue and misfortunes would dog their foot steps. Why should a Board of gentlemen, backed by the financial assistance of the Gov ernment, nonunated from among the best merchants in Singapore, not be able to manage argument to prove that it would strengthen the las nominees of the Government what they now manage as the nominces of the shareholders? He must admit that if the price to be paid for the concern was an exorbitant one, it would be difficult for government to carry out the programme of new works laid down without resorting to other sources of revenue. But he had **so** reason to suppose that the arbitrators would pay other than a fair amount; that they would not take into account the future as wel as the present of the company; that the com pany was being offered a very large sum, for its shares which could have been had only a month or two ago for a less sum; and further that the shares which have been paying 12 per cent could not, on the authority of their late chairman, have continued to pay anything like that. It had been asked how the Government were going to work this or that part of the business. He was certainly not going to commit himself on any matter of that kind until he lind had the advice of those who had occn assorbated with it for so long.

THE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE MEASURE. The justification of the measure, it justification were required, was that the money required for the extension which their own experts stated were so necessary would be placed at the disposal of the new Board by the Govern ment. Instead of the money having to be borrowed at 6 per cent, it will be borrowed at lower rate and the benefit would faccine to the trade of the port. As regards the five per cencharge, he would only ay that it had been put in the bill by the Secretary of State, and he thought it would have been very unsafe to put in a lower rate.

THERE HAD TO BE A SINKING FUND OF

ONE PER CENT. and he did not think five per cent was a very wide margin, or that it could be safely reduced. It was absolutely necessary from the first that the new harbour board should be self supporting. It would no longer have to satisfy Shareholders and therefore would have no par ficular object in raising rates, the main object being to increase the efficiency and cheapness of the port. They would have every incentive not to increase expenses more than was absolutely necessary in the interest of good management, and he hoped they would become a concern like the Mersey or Bombay Trust,-it was absolutely essential that they should pay their way,-but backed with the credit of the Government and managed by themselves in the for years. interest of the trade of the Colony. (Applause).

The motion was then put. It was declared carried. On a division being called for, Messrs. Shelford and Waddell voted "No " the remainder of the Council "Ay", the bill being thus carried by ten votes or two.

EXPROPRIATION CONTROVERSY.

____ AN INTERESTING LETTER.

We have been provided by Mr. J. R. Nicholson, Managing Director of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., with a copy of the following letter, which in the present state of affairs as between the Dock Co. and the Covernment, will be read with great interest. It is addressed by Mr. Gulland, Chairman of the London Consulting Committee of the Company to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies:-

London, 9th Feb. The Under Secretary of State,

Colonial Office. Downing Street, S. W.

Sir,-I have to thank you for your obliging compliance with my request for a copy of the despatch of the Secretary of State to the Governthe action taken six months hence would or of the Straits Settlements, dated 4th Novembe equally high-handed. Their justification | ber, 1984, which was published in Singapore, I

Tanjong Pagar Dock Expropriation Ordinance. 2. I confess on reading this despatch to some surprise that arguments have been used, for the justification of the course decided upon by the Government, which, I maintain, are contract to fact and to some disappointment that greater care has not been taken in the adoption of views, the expression of which can hardly fail, in the subsequent more material stages of the proceedings, to prejudice the interests of those so deeply concerned in the issue!

3. Were this Ordinance, as in my humble opinion ought to be practicable, subject to the review of Parliament my mind would be easy and I need not trouble the Secretary of State. Singapore and that was the object of the with any criticisms of a despatch of his to one of his administering officers; but when, as is literally the case the Government of the country proposes to dispossess British citizens of a property, which it is no exaggeration to represent as second in value to/no property in the whole of His Majesty's Crown Colonies; without so much as allowing sufficient time or opportunity for the concerned to present their views of the case. I submit there is little need for me to apologise in adopting what so far as I can see is the only course left to me.

4. So long as we remained in the belief that the Government was actuated in the course it had decided upon solely by considerations of the highest policy, my fellow shareholders and I felt secure that the initial legislative presentment of the case would leave noth-

ing to be desired on the score of fair treatment. 5. When however I find that suggestions and representations, inspired apparently, by a desire to belittle the value of the property, which the Secretary of State found ready at his hand, inquity to substantiate them, as a justification for the Government's decision. I must protest by every means in my power against the injustice of such methods.

6. The whole tenor of the despatch is to represent that the Company failed in an appreciation of its unique responsibilities and was not alert to meet the increasing demands of the port. That its shareholders as embodied in the Consulting Committee-who had al returned home from long residence in the Colony and long direction out there of the Compuny's affairs-have lost all interest in an enterprise which had taken them and their predecessors forty years to build up and were now concerned merely in its capabilities as dividend-pay og investment.

7. I most emphatically protest against any such misrepresentation of the Company's at titude towards the Colony or any such distortion of the aims of the London Committee, 8. I take particular exception to the extract

from the despatch of the Governor of the Colony in paragraph 5 representing the pos sibility that parsimony was the policy of the shareholders for the attainment of a dividend which would tell in the event of expropriation. 9. I cannot but believe that His Excellency has by this time ascertained that, however misdirected the expenditure may possibly have been, parsimony at least has not been the watchword but that an honest endeavour has been made up to the lights of the management to keep the enterprise well ahead of its work.

to. But apart from that His Excellency has since doubtless made more particular investi gation of say the last ten published accounts of the Company and seen for himself that the shateholders far from paving the way for ex propriation were denying themselves in the interests of the expansion of the enterprise of the enjoyment of net earnings to the extent o over \$500,000 a year. That is to say that had the shareholders been pursuing the, shall I say. somewhat unworthy practice a tributed to them they would have been dividing in dividend not the paltry '414,000 they have contented them selves with for many years back but the sum of the \$1,000,000 per annum which is the amount f the annual net earnings of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company as shown by its published accounts.

11. I cannot avoid the reflection but I memtion it with every possible respect that mysti fication which the shareholders have found in the low figure of \$240 per share offered by Govern ent is solvable on the supposition that it was arrived at while the Government was still under the impression that \$444 000 was the extent of the dividend of which Tanjong Pagar was cap the on a system of parsimony. 12. If the dissection of the Company's composition be insisted upon and a discriminat on is to be set up between the Committee on this side and the Board on that (a treatment of the subject which however I have no desire to participate in) then I am compelled to assert and prepared to prove up to the hilt that the whole weight of the proprietary on this side was utilised in years of struggle with the Board for the greater expansion of the resources of the Company to cope with the ever growing demands of the Colony and without a moment's hesitation on the score of expenditure.

13. It is perfectly true that there were internal dissensions any notes. For greater Bodies than Tanjong Pagar have their internal dissensions with equal difficulty in preventing their publicity. But Tanjong Pagar dissen sions arose, not as the Secretary of State would seem to imply, from any concern as to dividend results, but solely from the determination of the Committee that whatever the cost, the modernization of the Company must proceed without further delay.

14. The initial bone of contention was the representation of he Committee that the affairs of the Company could no longer be attended to in the intervals snatched from individua business-that an expert Managing Director had become an indispensability—and the Committee may be said to have forced this appoint ment in the teeth of the Board's most determined opposition. Yet without it no commen surate progress would have been possible and it was only by means of it that the Committee were at last able to produce the comprehensive scheme of deep water wharves recently approved of by the Colonial Office Engineer, This scheme, which the Secretary of State himself commends, the Committee emphatically claim as the ultimate attainment of the object for which they had to struggle with the Board

15. I fear I am somewhat labouring a shade of the subject which I have disclaimed but the Secretary of State by paragraph cof his despatch evidently misapprehends the power of the Committee to make itself felt in the deliberations of the Board. He apparently supposes that home shareholders dominated the votes of the Board. This was very far from the case. Of the nine directors three only could possibly be considered as subject to London influence. The other six were absolutely independent

16. But these internal troubles were not, in duration and for the past year the conditions of harmonious management, which have distinguished by far the greater period of this Company's long and prost crous career, have been completely restored. For the Secretary of State therefore to imply that a temporary dissension amongst its control-a by no means infrequent experience of all large enterprises-was an argument for expropriating this particular enterprise is I submit open to the objection which I have represented.

the Company has not kept itself up to the pators. demands of the port is I maintain abundantly refuted in the figures with which I supplied him in my letter of the 14th October, 1904. A Company which was able at its inception to deal in six months with only 57,000 tons of shipping but has developed itself into a capability of handling 2,332,000 tons in the half year is scarcely chargeable, one would have thought, with neglecting its field of operations. The Secretary of State refers to the Company as a practical monopoly. It is so, but this arises not from any intention to make it so per se but simply through the Company's energetic policy | voted-but I repeat my regret that the Secreof increasing its wharlage resulting in an absorption of almost all the available foreshore. I maintain that any representation that the Company has not been equal to all demands of the port is next to baseless and the best answer to the charge is the freedom from complaint which it enjoys throughout the length and breadth of its vast and manifold business operations.

18. To come now, however, to the Secretary of State's principal count against the Company that it finds itself, behindhand in its preparedness for the great expansion of the shipping trade which has taken place to the Far East. would respectfully express the doubt if the Secretary of State quite realizes the rapidity with which the change, particularly in the additional draught and the other enormously increased dimensions of modern tonnage, has come about. I do not go the length of representing that the dissensions amongst us which led to delay are after all a subject for congratulation, but I'do submit in all gravity that it is quite possible they have in this important means inconceivable that a five years' earlier start might have been on lines (I lay stress again on deeper draught) which we might be realizing to-day had been totally inadequate.

While on this subject of the alleged back ward state of the Company may I be allowed to refer parenthetically to some former negotiations with His Majesty's Government which threw the Company's development back several years. After years of negotiation, during which any o her important work of the kind had to be held in abeyance, the Admiralty and the Company had completed an arrangement for the building of a graving dock on the most modern lines, capable of docking the largest battleship. The Company was to provide the site and build the dock and the Government and Company's respective shares of the cost were arranged and everything else down even to the tariff at which Government work was to be charged. Had this been carried out which at the time seemed an absolute certainty the Government would have had in Singapore, for several years back, the call of one of the finest docks in the world. But unfortunately the Treasury would not ratify the arrangement and the project had to be abandoned. The Navy failed to get its dock and the Company lost several years of valuable time.

19. However, financially, the delay of course also finds the Company only more 'competent to contemplate extraordinary expenditure. The Company's credit is stronger to-day than ever it was. The impression to the contrary which the Secretary of State apparently derived: from my letter of 14th. October is I think scarcely warranted. The Company's desire that the Government should be its Banker for this extraordinary expenditure was absolutely and exclusively for the reason that I attempted there to state clearly, viz:-that the Government's equally zealous interest in the progress of the Colony might lead it to lend on terms which would enable the Company considerably to accelerate the completion of the work. The negotiations with the Government in short were solely in the interest of the best terms.

20. The Secretary of State, however, ap parently has gathered the impression that might be onerous for the Company to finance the scheme. Nothing could be further from the fact. The Company had made all necessary arrangements for the money and the Government's refusal to lend to the Company would have made very little difference. The Company had decided in any case upon the immediate carrying out of the whole scheme as laid down in the plan and upon its completion within a period of ten years or less if that were possible, and this was plainly stated in my letter of the 14th, October.

21. Not only so, but, foreseeing the probability that the Company's regular business would be greatly hampered during the reconstruction, the Company had entered into negotiations for the acquisition of the P. & O. and St. James properties by means of which to replace the facilities of which they might have been temporarily deprived. This alone it is hoped sufficiently answers any suggestion that the Company was finding itself at the end of its financial resources.

22. This brings me to refer to the use in the despatch that has been made to the Company's detriment of an incidental remark during the of course, preserved a strict reticence, but the conversation which took place in your Office on the 1st. October The point being discussed was the ability of the Company to dispense altogether with Government financial assistance, and it was pointed out that even without borrowing at all from any one the Company could still do the work out of its customary reserves although that way it would take it much longer, possibly thirty years. But it has never one moment been contemplated to do this special work otherwise than with special financial arrangement enabling its completion in ten years less, The Company were too deeply interested in the reproductive benefit to be derived from the completed work not to want to strain every nerve to accelerate its completion.

23 The copy of the despatch has thrown a

much-needed light upon the reason why the Government found the Committee's offer of 14th October so incapable of further negotiation. I am completely mystified as to how it has arisen, but it is clear that a mistake has been made in providing the Secretary of State with facts of the first importance. The Secretary of State writes of the 20,000 shares of which it was suggested the two Governments should become possessed and carrying votes of only 500 whilst I had represented that the voting power they would carry would give the Government "effective control." Had it really been as the Secretary of State understood should certainly have been open to the grave censure implied by him in his remark that the voting power offered him was illusory. But I submit that; as such triff ing with the Secretary of State was scarcely conceivable a more thorough investigation should have been instituted. The fact is that by an alteration of the Articles of Association dated 11th. June, 1904, the suggested holding carried a voting power not of a relative survey, after all, of a very prolonged 500 only but of 10,000, and it is difficult to imagine circumstances in that case wherein the Government vote would not have been effective whenever it was desirable to exercise it The intention of the Committee was strictly to give the Government practically as absolute control as it will have under the new Ordinance.

ence accorded to it in the arguments of the years of accumulated reserves in which new tions poured in about

in connection with the first reading of the Secretary of State. His main contention that | Shareholders necessarily now become partici-

24. I have now touched upon such points of the Secretary of State's despatch as seem to me as the representative of the great body of the proprietors to be affected by the expropriation, to call for my animadversion. I can well understand the motives of high Imperial and Colonial policy which animate the Government in their desire to acquire so magnificent a property-none the less that I shall deplore, as many others will with me, our severance from an enterprise to the building up of which the longest and bost part of our lives has been de-I tary of State, in instructing the necessary legislation, did not more rigorously guard himself against the dissemination of opinions tending to jeopardize the later question of adequate. compensation, to which I have felt it my duty to draw his attention.

25. As I have already notified to you, the utter inadequacy of the Government conception of the value of the property leaves no hope of any settlement but through the tedious and costly means of Arbitration. Fortunately no subtlety of argument can avail against the indisputably great value of the property and the proprietors, if they have the feeling that they are being dispossessed of their great estate with scant consideration for their interests, are left with the consolation that no Umpire can possibly view their mile and half of wharfed foreshore, their graving docks, workshops and godowns and their 628 Acres of town land, which in a few years must become the busiest heart of Singapore, their considerable wharfage at Pryo River and their interest at Tanjong Rhoo giving at the same have been used without the pretence of an respect not been an unmixed evil. It is by no time due heed to the magnificent returns of the Company for the past thirty years, without an award which must be a near approach to their legitimate expectations.

As the Secretary of State's despatch has been published in Singapore I feel sure that he will see no impropriety in my intention immediately to publish this letter here,

> Your obedient servant, W. G. GULLAND, Chairman to the London Consulting Committee of The Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited

I am, Sir, 🕟

-Straits Times.

JAPANESE SQUADRON.

TWO CRUISERS: A "CONVERT": AND A

ADMIRAL DEWA IN COMMAND.

STORESHIP.

Not entirely unexpected was the arrival of a Japanese Squadron here, says the Singapore Free Press of 15th inst., although when the Japanese flag went up at Fort Canning at seven o'clock this morning it somewhat anticipated the expectations of even the well-in-

The warships were sighted from Mt Faber at seven o'clock and were promptly reported as four in number, two cruisers, a converted cruiser and a store-ship. The composition of the squadron is

"KASAGI" (FLAGSHIP) AND CHITOSE" "AMERIKA MARU" AND "YAWATA MARU."

The cruisers came in straight from the East and anchored about 43 to 6 miles out, well beyond the harbour limits, the Chitose to the north, the Kasagi central, and the Yawata, Maru to the southward. Well down on the horizon was the Amerika Matu, the converted Toyo Kisen boat, which has been here before. She apparently anchored ten or twelve miles out, possibly to form a link in a chain to what. I thing most satisfactory, and congratulated the ever other ships may be outside. She came up | men on their own appearance and that of their to the anchorage of the other ships at eleven | quarters. o'clock, and the four vessels formed a conspicuous and formidable-like little fleet to the east of the Harbour.

On the ships being signalled a telephone message was sent up to Government House. At the same time the Master Attendant's launch Dolphin went off with Bearding Officer Pestana to carry out the necessary legal warning about neutrality, and about leaving the Port within twenty-four hours. At the same time a launch was detailed with P.C. Mulcock and another officer to lay by in the vicinity of the squadron.

Just before 9 a.m., there came in to John-

THE "KASAGI'S" STEAM PINNACE with three naval officers on board. They were met by Mr. T. Tanaka, the Japanese Consul Mr. Kamura, manager of the M.B.K., and Mr. Nakamaru, his successor. After a brief colloquy one of the Japanese officers, a navigating lieutenant, went to the Master Attendant office and having obtained permission from Government, checked his chronometers. Th other two went to the Telegraph Office. A telegraphic news of

THE MUKDEN VICTORY which was news to the fleet, was received with great satisfaction both by them and on the

Mr. Tanaka went back in the pinnace to the Kasagi. In the meantime the other Japanese pore Free Press went out in a launch to the lour dissentients. flagship. These, and a representative of Messrs. Thompson Thomas and Co., naval contractors, were the only visitors to the men-

Coming up to the cruisers, their formidable appearance was most striking.

The Kasagi and Chitose, it may be remembered, are American built ships, the former being built at San Francisco and the latter at Philadelphia, both completed about five years | politician, his career in Parliament earning him ago. They bristle with guns, each having two a baronetcy, but was also a merchant prince, 8 in; ten 47 in; twelve 12 prs, and smaller | being the head of the great London firm of guns. Handsome vessels they are, low in the | China and East Indian Merchants, Messrs. water, with fine lines showing that their 22% knots is not merely a nominal speed. and span from end to end, the crew were carefully removing traces of bad weather from their. sides, and all was busy activity and order.

The America Maru is well known in the East, as she used to be on the Pacific run. The Yawata Maru is apparently a storeship. but she has a big gun mounted forward and another aft. The squadron is undoubtedly

PART OF TOGO'S FLEET of which 12 vessels were sighted at 1 a.m. off the Harsburg by Capt Slaker of the Hong Wan Their search-lights were going, and Capi Slaker had to exercise all his navigating skil

Approaching the Kasagi a brief order to go round to seaward was received. The gangway was reached, but visitors were stopped by the sentinel at the head, until cards had been sen in. Then we were courteously invited to sit under the shade of the bridge, Japanese officers were gravely introduced and questions asked and answered. The vessels report

GOOD WEATHER DOWN

except for five or six days ago, when heavy The subject of price is perhaps a delicate one rain and a little rough weather was experienced. to refer to now but in their calculations it | Some remarks were passed about feeling the seems to me that both the Governor and the heat, as they have come straight down from Secretary of State have omitted to take into the cold Japanese waters. Nothing was to be 17. Lut this is all detail. It is however sufficient consideration the high premia of said of furture plans but keen interest was taken detail forced upon me by the harmful promin- former issues of capital and the years upon in the latest news from Manchuris and ques-

ADMIRAL ROZHDIESTVENTSKY'S FLEET. The Mukden victory was entirely news and copies of the Singapore Free Press were

eagerly snapped up and scanned. In the meantine Mr. Tanaka was busy wit the Admiral, from whom presently came his

Staff Captain, with the welcome news that ADMIRAL DEWA

would see our representative. If all about the ship was clean and orderly, the Admiral's saloon was particularly so. The Officers', saloon is flanked by a couple of quick-firers. The furniture was not large in amount, almost the only inflammable articles being a chair or two. Still, it was cheerful and bright, and when the electric fan was set a-going cool and pleasant.

Admiral Dewa is a middle-aged man, above the average height of Japanese. He speaks English well, received congratulations on the splendid victory at Mukden with pleased courtesy, expressed his thanks to the Singapore Free Press for its attitude towards our allies -as he put it. "The Singapore Free Press has an excellent reputation in Japan for its comments on the war, and its friendly attitude toward us"-and courteously introduced our representative to the Staff Captain. This officer is a bronzed keen looking sailor—all the officers and men looked as they should on active service, clear-eyed, bronzed, hard as nails, and bearing the confident consciousness of having seen danger and being ready to meet it again. The information available was naturally not

"Yes, the rest of the fleet is every bit as fit as these vessels. What are they? The Kasagi. Chitose, America Maru and Yawata Maru, We have had good weather, but it is warm

"The news from Yokosuka." "Ah! I think

"No, we did not go to Hongkong, we cleared from Sasebo. Then over a bottle of Tansan the position at Mukden was examined, and to a suggestion

that that glorious victory was due to the vegsel we were on, in common with the rest of the fleet-" Ah! the command of the sea." "We leave in four hours."

A cruiser with her coat off and sleeves turned un-perhaps we should say, considering the sex, her skirts tucked up and arms akimbo is not altogether a pretty sight. The Kasagi is evidently an example of the gun-power theory. From her big fore and aft guns to her numerous secondary armament all was ready. The sponges and rammers over-head had no painful newness. The hoists showed where shell had passed over them, the long series of rolled flags on the bridge and, the semaphore signalmen, all told their tale. Most significant was the bareness of the vessels and the three emergency six inch shell standing ready to the breech, while every sentinel carried his three cartouche boxes and his rifle and bayonet. Order, discipline and spirit were everywhere visible and, if a tenth of what we read be true about the state of Rozhdiestvensky's squadron -God help them when the Kasagi and her mates get to work.

INSPECTION OF THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

At 9 a.m. to-day H. E. Major-General Villiers Hatton, G.O.C., inspected the Army Service Corps, on their parade ground at C Block. Queen's Road, and expressed himself entirely satisfied with the general appearance and turn out of the men. There were no evolutions and after the inspection His Excellency visited the quarters of the corps where he found every-

> HONGKONG AND FISCAL REFORM.

Commenting upon the resolution brought forward by the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and his remarks thereon, the Jaban Chronicle says that at the time the plebiscite approving Mr. Chamberlain's proprosals was passed we ventured to point out this very consideration, and it is interesting now to observe that the Chamber of Commerce has become aware of the damage that might be done to the interests of Hongkong if the policy of Free-trade which has made that place the greatest port in the Far-East should be departed from. In effect it would seem that the Hongkong merchants, while holding with Mr. Chamberlain's proposals as a pious opinion, are anxious to avoid any possible personal damage that might be done by them. The people of England may, it seems, rightly be called upon to endure the taxation of food if "Imperial" interests are thus to be served; but the merchants of Hongkong would like to consider very closely any scheme which may affect their particular interests before giving assent to it. Objection was raised at the meeting to the resolution on the ground that the Hongkong Chamber of 'Commerce was a cosmopolitan body, and it was as if the Government was asked to submit proposals affecting the British Empire to merchants some of whom were not British, but gentlemen, and a representative of the Singa- | the resolution was eventually carried with only

THE LATE SIR ROBERT JARDINE.

Sir Robert Jardine, whose death is announced at the advanced age of eighty, was not only a territorial magnate in the Lowlands, and a Matheson & Co., and founder and godfather of the corresponding Calcutta and Hongkong firms of Jardine Skinner & Co., and Jardine Matheson & Co. He was a good all round sportsman and in his day owned a number of racehorses which were for years in charge of Fred Hates at Tupgill, Middleham. Though be did not achieve classic honours, a Calcutta sporting journal says that Sir Robert had a very fair measure of success in the chief English handicaps, some of which fell to his share more than once. In 1889 he won the Lincoinshire Handicap with Wiseman, while he took the Manchester Cup in 1885, with Borneo. and in 1886 with Riversdale, and divided the spoils with Mr. Buchanan in 1894, when that owner's Shancrotha dead-heated with Sir Robert's Red Ensign. For the Ascot Stakes ho had a special prediction and won it-noless than seven times, viz., with Teviotdale, in 1880 and 1881-on the latter occasion Lord Bradford's Retreat came in first but was disqualified for cannoning-in 1883 with Ishmael, in 1834 with Greenbank, in 1889 and 1890 with Lord Lorne and in 1893 with Enniskillen. The Royal Hunt Cup, in 1884. he took with Acrostic, and the Northumberland Plate, in 1881, by the instrumentality of Bonnie Doon. With Llanthony, who captured the Northumberland Plate of 1895, he scored his last important win; his earliest being in 1877 when Hilarious carried off the Cosarewitch. The lardine colours "Dark Blue, Silver Braid" are not quite unknown in Calcutte,

LECTURE ON IBA.

Cotton, of the Sanitary Depertment, delivered a lecture at the City Wall under the auspices of the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society, on i Tea." Dr. F. W. Clark presided over a small gathering.

The lecturer, who is well qualified to speak on the subject, having for many years been connected with the ten industry in Upper India said:- Considering the enormous and yearly increasing consumption of tea, not only in England and the English speaking communities, but also in nearly the whole of the civilized globe, it is somewhat curious to observe that, as compared with many other articles of commerce held in high esteem, its introduction is but as a thing of yesterday, whilst even in its native country history gives it a far less ancient pedigree than can be indisputably ascribed al the world over to its more captivating-if more dangerous rival-Wine. Notwithstanding the importance which the cultivation of tea had now obtained, many generations, passed before it became an article of commerce.

of will now give to you a description of the plant and the method of its cultivation and manufacture.

The tea plant is a hardy evergreen shrub. from three to six feet in height, in appearance much resembling a camellia tree, the bark rough, dark and gray; the stem husky with numerous branches and very leafy; the blossom white with yellow anthers much resembling a dog rose, and extremely fragrant.

if any, existed in the plant.

The consumer, indeed, who did not trouble himself at all with scientific definitions, and saw a marked difference in appearance and tastes between Black Ten and Green Tea, was perfectly willing to believe as he was first told, that these were the produce of two distinct species; but people who were familiar with China, and observant botanists had long been of opinion that Linacus had been too hasty in his classification of the plant. It is, indeed, recognized that he very correctly placed Tea in the same natural order as the camellias, now so well known in all greenhouses, which it so very closely resembles. And there was always a question as to the propriety of his dividing it (in 1762) specifically into Thea Bohea and Thea Viridis, a doubt which is qualified by still existing alterations in his own handwriting, which show that he never satisfied himself in this respect.

Notwithstanding these doubts, however botanists were unwilling to disturb the classification of their great master, although from time to time discussion arose on the subject (into which it would be beyond the limits of my present lecture to enter) but resulting in the general admission that, although the Tea Bohea, previously known as the Black Thea plant and the Then Viridis, known as the Green Tea plant, were usually to be found, one in I squeezed out, and the tea is not dried so much the South, the other in the North of China, lover the charcoal pans. When the leaves yet it was quite possible that the qualities of appear sufficiently dry, which is ascertained the leaves were affected principally by differen- by their crispness, they are taken from the co of soil and culture so that a plant which in | pans and sifted by means of a large circular the southern provinces produced leaves from | bamboo tray, into several qualities, namely which black tea might be prepared, would dust,-what is called in the trade fanning when transferred to the north, from the dif- (being the very small light, flat leaves)-those ference of heat, light, soil and culture, produce | which have not taken much of the twist, called

his previous training as a scientific man, the fine congou. experience of many years' travel in China, to prove indisputably not only that whatever difference existed the plant was one merely of variety, and not of species, that is: to say, taking a familiar example not the distinction between quince and the apple, flavour of the Black Tea. The essential variabut between the golden pippin and the non- tion is in the rapidity of the process, and the pareil; but also that either variety could be different means adopted for the final application indifferently manufactured into black or green-

teas, which are manufactured in considerable writers a "tatch" of cast iron (not copper as quantities in the vicinity of Canton, are ob- was commonly supposed) much deeper and of Lau Chu Pak seconded, that the bye-law be was deservedly encored, while Mr. J. H. took place. Detring was just as angry with tained from, the Thea Bohea, or black tea: different form to that used for the Black Tea; The tea shrub, although grown in almost I this is heated almost red hot by a very fierce every soil and aspect, succeeds most in helly fire, and has an inmediate effect on the leaves, sites of moderate elevation, where it is best | which at once begin to make a cracking sound, able to benefit by the fertility of soil, heat, etc. | become quite moist and flaccid, and give out The plant is generally raised from the seeds a considerable portion of vapour, and in five which are gathered in October, dried in the minutes are sufficiently prepared to be resun, and kept mixed up with sand and earth, moved for the rolling effected in the same way during the winter. In the spring the seed is for manner as I described for the Black Tell sown broadcast and is allowed to grow for a I though sometimes in the inferior descriptions year, when the seedlings, by this time nine to I done by the feet instead of the hands of the twelve inches high, are transplanted in rows at | workmen. They are then a second time carried a distance of two to three feet. The damp, to the pan when the heat is considerably dimimoist weather at the time of the monsoon in inished and a slow but steady fire kept up to pril and May enables the young shrubs to which they are exposed for about two hours. In | soil. The depth at which it is necessary to establish themselves In the course of the first this operation great attention is paid to ensure year the main shoot is cropped to reduce the an equal temperature, the rounders constantly height to about three feet and cause the plant | keeping the leaves in a rapid motion, whilst a to grow bushy. After this little is done but the boy stands by to fan them. This is generally necessary weeding of the ground, and an occa- the last essential operation, though it occasiongional stirring of the earth, until the time for fally happens that a third rolling and roasting cropping, which is generally in the fourth or lare necessary to fix the colour and bring out fifth year, according to the strength or weak- the dullish olive tint which shows that there ness of the shrub. The picking of tea com- lis no longer any danger of the tea being so mences, all over Chino, in April. The second linfluenced by the atmosphere as to become crop is gathered about the middle of June, and liblack. The most particular part of the operain October the fourth or last crop is plucked. I tion is now done, and the tea may be put aside On account of the autumn rains, this is fre- without fear of deterioration till it is required quently better than either the second or third | for the market; in fact, it is generally sold by crops. Each class is gathered by different men : The peasants in this state, but merchants sefirst, the top leaf; and finally the fourth and parate it into the sorts which be requires, fifth leaves, which form the middle leaf teat the land refine it according to quality-the coarse coarse leaf is the refuse of these two classes. I kinds once, the finer sorts, found from the It is the duty also of the gatherers of the middle- liyoung leaf which twists more loosely than less test as they are the last gatherers, to search the older, three or four times. During the time | natural food of the living earth. Deep burial | management of its different members is rapidly | then that it should be expressly without prefor and gather any other delicate leaves which that has clapsed since the completion of the may have, been overlooked by the previous principal process the colour comes out more gatherers. The mode of gathering is by turning fully and assumes the black tints resembling the thumb, downwards, and nipping off the the bloom on fruit, which distinguishes this young green, succulent, shoot with the nail and class of tea and renders, its appearance so the body is properly but less deeply buried. If for the wives and families of the soldiers, an ordinary case, but one of far-reaching shareholders in general, meeting. The real, fore-finger. The gatherers carry a small basket | agreeable. in front of them, festened round the body; thus they are enabled to gather the leaves with both hands, and throw them quickly into the the difference of Green Tea from Black arises basket. After the fourth gathering, the shrub will again exhibit an abundant display of foliage, but these leaves must be left to restore the exhausted energy of the plant. The leaves that are earliest guthered are of the most delicate colour and most aromatic flavour, with the least portion of either fibre or bitterness. Leaves of the second gathering are of a dull green colour, and have less valuable qualities than the former, while those which are last collected are (b). They are tossed about until they become of dark green, and possess an inferior value. The quality is further influenced by the age of the wood on which the leaves are borne, and by the degree of exposure to which they have been accustomed; leaves from young wood and most exposed being always the best. After the last gathering no further labour is expended. in the south than is necessary to keep the plant free from weeds, and the hoeing by which this is accomplished stirs up the ground round its roots, though in some cases

exposed to the sun, or even burnt, is applied.

in the North manure is regularly used, and straw spread about the roots in the severity of winter. The periods and manner of gathering the leaves are the same in all parts of China, At the City Hall this afternoon Mr. J. T. but the subsequent process required for the proparation of tea as an article of commerce differs somewhat, according to the place-of growth and the various descriptions, of the plants. The operations required, though of course demanding considerable practical experience are very simple in their character, the grand object being to expel the moisture and at the same time to retain as much as possible of the aromatic or other desirable secretions of the herb. In Black Tea I will describe the process adopted for congou, by far the most important kind exported. The first step is to expose the freshly picked leaves to the air on large bamboo mats or trays from twelve to twenty four hours, which period varies in accordance with the quality of the leaves, and the state of the atmosphere at the time of gathering or toss gathered from the finest shrubs and in bright weather, a short exposure to the shade and air is enough to soften them ufficiently; whilst leaves at all harsh or brous and picked in rainy or cloudy weather, require a much longer exposure in a hot sun In this state they are sifted to rid them of any sand or dirt which may adhere, and then gathered up by the workman with both hands thrown into the air, and shaken and tossed about for a considerable time until they become soft, when they are thrown into heaps where they remain for an hour or two, at the end of which period they become stightly spotted or tinged with red and emit a fragrant sinell. The next process at once commences by the workman taking up as many-leaves as It grows in the open air in every climate he can grasp in his hands, and pressing them between the equator and the latitude of 45 into the form of a ball, which is rolled upon degrees north, but thrives best in cooler parts. a rattan worked table, the object being to get of the tropical zone, and the part of China which | rid of a portion of the sap, and at the same supplies the greater part exported to Europe time to give the requisite twist. This done lies between the 25th and 33rd degrees, the they are thrown for five minutes into a very best districts being between the 27th and | shallow iron pan heated by a brisk wood fire | atmosphere by the gaseous and other products arst. Among the many remarkable points to a very high temparature, care being connected with tea not the least curious is, I taken to stir the leaves continually to prevent that learned men were, until within the present | burning, which would impart a smoky flavour generation, unable to settle what distinctions, then again rolled and spread and for three hours on trays to dry in the open air, when I the labourer goes in rotation through the trays, turning the leaves and separating them from each other. The double process of roasting and rolling is then repeated, and unless it is desired to complete the manufacture at once, the leaves, by this time half cured, are pu aside in baskets or bags. The final stage is that of the drying called "Poey," which is conducted as follows: the pans containing charcoal are firmly built in with clay on the floor, the charcoal is heated to a red heat and

Southong is prepared in very much the same way as congou, but less of the sap leaves from which green tea could be produced. I broken leaf-and the whole, close twisted, and It was reserved for Fortune, who added to therefore heavy, leaf of common meddle and

The manipulation of Green Tea, though

then covered with ashes. A tubular basket,

opened at both ends, and shaped like an hour

glass, the contraction in the centre, however,

being very slight, is now placed over each piece

of charcoal; on the contracted centre a warm

bamboo tray, with tea leaves allowing the

charcoal fumes to ascend freely. Five to ten

minutes are sufficient for each drying. The

tea having been sufficiently picked, the last

drying is now gone through. The leaves are

placed on the trays to a depth of four to six

inches, and dried over the charcoal pans until

sufficiently cured. The workman occasionally

takes the baskets off the fire to stir the tea and

lequally careful, is less elaborate, as the manufacture does not necessitate so many l alterations of natural and artificial drying as are requisite forthe dark colour and distin guishing I of heat. The fresh leaves are at once taken with out any preliminary exposure to the air and are On the other hand, those black and green | placed in a vessel called by our early English

I have thus shown in this brief account that neither from a variety of plants nor from preparation in copper vinels or artificial colourling, but from the mode of handling adopted by which various chemical changes are produced. It may be epitomised as follows:-

BLACK TRAS.

a) They lie for some time spread out in the factory after gathering.

soft, and this before roasting, (c) After being roasted for five minutes and rolled, they are exposed to the air for some

(d) They are dried slowly over charcoal fires ID SICYCS.

... OREEN TEAS.

) The leaves are roasted in an iron vesse almost as soon as gathered.

Withe soil appear exhausted, earth previously (b). They are dried off quickly after the rolling

A GRAVE QUESTION

BEFORE THE BANITARY BOARD.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, with Dr. F. W. Clark, President, vice Dr. J. M. Atkinson (proceeding home on leave) in the chair, the Hon., the Registrar-General submitted a minute suggesting certain amendments to the existing Cemetery bye-laws, under Ordinance 1 of 1903, respecting bye-laws A. 4 and 7, and B. 14 and 16, concerning which he wrote, "These byelaws provide for the digging of graves to a depth of seven feet, and for the covering of the surfaces with chunam, among other substances. The first provision causes unnecessary labour and expense in digging the grave, and is directly opposed to the teachings of sanitary science. The second provision is also insanitary, as the chunam forms an impervious covering. The bye-laws should, in my opinion, be amended by changing the word "seven into "five," and by leaving out the word chunam. The undertakers' licences, a copy of which is appended, should similarly be altered by changing "not less than six English feet" into "not less than three English feet." The licence in question provides that, every grave be dug to a depth throughout of not less than six English feet from the ordinary surface of the ground to the uppermost side of the corpse or coffin therein deposited." The Medical Officer of Health minuted :-

I am not disposed to recommend the Board to

amend the Cemetery bye-laws on the lines indicated by the Hon, the Registrar General. It must be borne in mind that Cemetery byelaws are framed primarily to preserve the purity | filled in.; of the atmosphere, and not decessarily to procure the most speedy decomposition of the dead body. The burial of corpses close to the surface invariably leads to the contamination of the of decomposition, and this is especially liable to occur in cometeries such as we have in this Colony,—built on the side of a hill,—so that a heavy rain-fall may, at any time, remove a layer of the surface soil, especially in recently filled graves, and so expose the coffins if they are not buried at an adequate depth. Moreover. it is well-known that the germs of not a few typhoid fever, can live in the surface soil. and although the Government Bacteriologist has stated, in his report on plague, that ing plague corpses, yet this is hardly conclusive, in the present state of our knowledge concerning this disease, and although all recognized deaths from plague are interred in a ling the only dissentient. special cemetery, yet it cannot be denied that a considerable percentage of uniccognized cases. are interred in the general cemeteries. The model bye-laws of the Local Government Board of England requires every portion of a coffin containing ah adult body to be not less than four feet from the surface of the surrounding ground, and allowing for the extra depth of a Chinese coffin, and also allowing a margin of error in the measurements made by the Chinese sexton, there is not much difference between our bye-laws, and the regulations in rieny Club raised the curtain for the first of three having shaken any dust from them, replaces | force at home. The undertakers' licences might be altered from six English feet to five English feet, as an allowance of one foot only for the extra depth of a Chinese coffin is | Sergt. Menage, RE., and their efforts met considerably below the average. With regard to with unqualified success. The theatre is a the question of chunam, the bye-law specifies turi or chunam or other material approved by supplied with all kinds of scenery. The enthe Board," and as chunam is hardly ever used I tertainment opened with the overture, "San nowadays for this purpose, except for the repair of those large Chinese graves, which are no longer allowed in the cemeteries, owing to the exigencies of space, it is hardly worth while the dramatis persona being Staff Sergeant A. T to amend a bye-law in this respect, especially as, with the exception of the Tung Wah Hospi- Watkins, wife of Captain C. M. F. Watkins, tal Cemetery, at Kal Lung Wan, and one or R.E., as Mrs. Honeyton, both being extremely two other very small cemeteries (e.g. the Eura- good and vastly entertaining. The band aftersian and Chinese Protestant) this work is done | wards played a selection of Tosti's songs, by officers of the Sanitary Department at the cost of the Government, and turf is invariably followed by Q. M. S. Bacon, R.E., with "A used for the purpose.

Mr. A. Rumiahn minuted:—The depth must be at least five feet, as suggested by the M.O.H. "The Happy Land," and was vociferously Mr. Lau Chii Pak minuted:-It appears that no one is sure of what depth is necessary. I think four feet is quite sufficient; and if the grave is turfed there is no fear of the loose soil being washed away.

Following the reading of the minutes, the Hon, the Registrar General moved, and Mr. Cousin," as rendered by S. S. A. T. Walstow altered to read that the depth of graves be reduced from seven feet to five feet,

Dr. Pearse explained, in reply to Mr. Lau Chu Pak, that his views on the subject of earth from burial were somewhat different from the views which were current in the Colony. The Government brought the question forward two years ago and he then reported on the matter, some notes made at the time being as follows:-The object of earth burial of the dead is to promote speedy decomposition and disintegration in such a manner as to cause no danger to the living. This is best accomplished by burial in the upper layers of bury is conditioned by (1) the possibility of remains being detected by animals and dug up, (2) the necessity for the sufficiency of soil above the body to absorb evil smelling gases and to avoid accidental uncovering. These conditions will be met by having a uniform depth of two feet of soil above the coffin and by taking care to prevent storm water from washing away the soil over graves, and further by turfing the graves promptly after burial. When organic matter is buried in the upper layers of

have kept the typhoid bacillus alive in soil for long periods en over a year. It does not follow however that typhoid bacilli in a dead body can survive for any length, of time in a properly made grave. Dr. Robettson in 1898 found by experiment that the bacillus typhosus quickly died out in the soil of grass covered areas. Dr. Sydney Martin, 1896-1901, found that in stexilised soils the could cultivate the bacillus and keep it alive for over a year. This kind of soil does not occur in nature. He also found that if the bacillus is added to matural uncultivated: soils it ceases to exist, within 2; hours. If the bacillus be assumed to persist in a grave it is less dangerous when shallow than deep, as the deeper it is the more likelihood would there be of the ground water being contaminated. Anthrax and tetanos are somewhat exceptional. Anthrax spor s have been stated to have been brought to the surface of graves by worms. This is, however, doubtful Further, anthrax organisms are rapidly killed in a body which has not been opened. Tetanus bacilli have been recovered from soil. They require an atmosphere free from oxygen for their growth. Therefore the deeper they are buried the more chance is there of their persistence. I am of the opinion that the best regulations for burial would be as follows:---Storm water shall be provided for in cometeries by properly constructed channels for draining it off the surface and preventing it swamping the cemetery. '2. Every grave shall be dug to Bidepth of 4 feet throughout. 3. After burial the earth dug from the grave shall be all put

The motion of the Registrar General having been put to the meeting and carried, the Hon. Mr. Brewin asked Dr. Pearse for his exact opinion on the motion, so that he could alter

back over the coffin forming a mound over the

grave. 4. Every grave shall be covered with

turf immediately after the grave have been

it in accordance with his proposals. Dr. Pearse replied that he understood the motion aimed at reducing the depth of glaves to five feet. He took his own figure at four feet, basing his opinion upon the conclusion that all the earth taken out from the grave four feet deep would be put back on the top of the coffin, it being obvious that if they did this they would have as much earth over the coffin diseases, such, for instance, as plague and las the original depth of the grave before the coffin was put into it. And then, if they turfed the mound firmly they would prevent the upper layers from being washed off. They would plague bacilli have not yet been found then have the body buried as near as possible in the earth surrounding coffins contain. to the surface to get quick decomposition without the danger of its becoming uncovered.

The Registrar General's motion was subsequently carried, the President (Dr Clark) be-

> R.E. VARIETY CLUB. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and several counter-attractions, the Royal Engineer's Theatre, in Wellington Barracks, was fairly packed last evening when the Vadramatic, vocal and instrumental entertain-I ments. All the arrangements had been placed lin the hands of O. M. S. Hunt and Staff i pretty little place, well-kept, and is well Souci's, performed by the Band of Poyal West Kent Regiment, and was followed I by a comedictta, entitled, "A Happy Pair, Walstow, R.E., as Mr. Honeyton, and Mrs. which were admirably rendered, and was Bedouin love song," excellently sung. Mr. H. W. Ray followed with the well-known song encored. The instrumental trio by the Pas. | accepted as part of the machinery. His case saros had, unfirtunately, to be abandoned, although, it is expected it will be given, to night. | took exception, not to a particular clause about This may also be said of Mrs. A. R. Fullerton's | his position, but he threw over Mr. Detring, to song" Cavatina," this well known vocalist being stipulate for something further than the unable to be present last night. "My Country Tls. 500,000, and it, was over that further sum Oxberry's skits on "Falstaff" were intense-

particularly good as the Prince of Denmark. object of putting things right. It was not done Master Willie Hunt was encored for his contribution, after which the Band brought the first part of the programme to a close. The curtain subsequently rose on another comedietta in one act, entitled "Change Por nere" which was full of innocent mirth and fun, and been put on Clause 7 by the plaintiffs was in which the following took part, and did extremely well:-SS.A.T. Walstow, R.E. (Sir Fitful Gust); I c.-Cpl. D S Mann, R.E., out of the people who had bought and paid for (Charles Gust); Miss Marion Clarke, (Mrs. Somerton): Mrs. G. 5 mith, (Flo); and S.S. E J. Ménage, R.E., (Parker).

THE GARRISON THEATRE.

A SUCCESSFUL INSTITUTION.

What might well be described as the Garrison Theatre, but which is more generthe earth it is attacked by animal and vegetable | ally known as the Royal Engineer's Theatre. organisms, the animal world being chiefly re- at Wellington Barracks, has been packed that Chang-yen-mao had e- tire dominion over presented by the insects and the vegetable during the past two nights on the occar the property. The Government at Peking then dealt at length with the different grounds. world by the bacteria. A body before it is sion of two out of three entertainments to buried has already begun to decompose through | conclude another of the series of concerts | the agency of the bacteria it contains; when it] arranged by the R. E. Variety Club. This is placed in the earth this decomposition is purely military institution has been in existence helped by the soil bacteria. It becomes the for a number of years, and under the able retards this process. In place of the speedy coming to the front. Originally formed with judice to any question of construction. If no disintegration and decomposition there takes the intention of catering for the amusement of construction were to be placed on the documplace a slow process of putrefaction with the the troops in Garrison It has, of recent years, ment the Foreign Office would be considerably elimination of more putrid gases than when been endeavouring to provide entertainment embarrassed. The Court had not to deal with what was required by statute to be done by the a body be buried deeply enough to prevent So successful have the efforts of the diplomatic significance. dogs detecting it by their sense of smell, the members been in this respect that they can Mr. Levett, K.C., replied on the whole case question of contamination of the air by gases now afford to cater for only a limited number | for the plaintiff, and said the important question rising through the soil may be dismissed. of their civillan friends who are charged but a was whether this wonderful specimen of Contamination of ground water is, far more inominal fee for admittance. Some capital pro- Western finance was one which would likely to occur as a consequence of deep grammes have been presented from time to sanctioned by the court. The defendants had burial than of shallow burial inasmuch stime and it speaks well for those responsible avoided the whole story. He submitted that as in the former case the filtering power [for the arrangements to find that really good | the agreement did not authorise the borrowing of the lieing earth-i.e. the upper layers-is talent has frequently been obtained. In this of any money at all, Mr. Moreing was to form dispensed with. With regard to the burial connection the wives of the members are well the company and raise the working capital, but of bodies dead from infectious diseases, while to the fore, and deserve great praise for their that working capital was on the face of it is impossible to make a definite statement | endeavours to amuse the public generally, and | to be capital subscribed on the shares. Money founded on scientific evidence to the effect the troops in particular. None but members borrowed was not capital in any shape or form. that it is quite impossible for the air of a arc allowed to take part in the entertainments [If Mr. Moreing knew that it was the intention graveyard to contain organisms derived from and it is really surprising to find what talent lies | to raise a million fully paid shares it was untrue the buried bodies, yet on the other hand there latent amongst the military of Hongkong. The to say the alterations proposed in the agreeis absolutely no scientific foundation for such and ence present at the performances of Monday ment were slight which would enable him to a belief. Specific organisms of disease may had ampledemonstration of this, and when last | do it. No doubt there was a sort of underpossibly be carried from the graves into water. evening, Major General Villiers. Hatton, the standing that there were to be 200,000 "free " courses and this is far more possible with C. R. E. and other officers of the garrison shares, but that was a very different thing from deep than with shallow burial. Speaking attended, the Staff Officers seemed well pleased what was done-viz, to issue the whole of the hulk in the front of their newly acquired progenerally, the trend of modern opinion with with the entertainment. Mrs. A.R. Fullerton is co oco shares as fully paid, the promoters perty, which is situated on the Bund in the regard to the persistence of specific, disease kindly assisted with the programme which was taking 625,000 and saddling the company with British Settlement at Hankow, making the organisms in the soil, is that the more they carried through without a hitch from beginning a the benture debt of £50,000. Counsel then third hulk they have there. This, does

This holds good for plague, typhoid and can be well advised to make a journey to cholera. It is true that certain experimenters | Vellington Barracks and see for themselves what the members of the R. E. Variety Club are capable of doing;

> MASONIC QUADRILLE CLUB CONCERT

The success which usually attends all the anctions kiven under the auspices of the Masonic Quadrille Club, again marked the smoker' which took place in the old Chamber of Commerce room last night. The room had been tastefully draped with flags, the Union Jack predominating, and forming the curtain and sides for platform. Mr. Harry Wolfe, President of the Club, occupied the chair and was supported by Mr. W. Higby, Hon. Secrelary, A very good programme had been arranged, which if apparently lengthy on paper was so in order to prepare for possible and even probable disappointers, weather and distimes having to be reckoned with. Mesers Jenkins and Roberts opened the entertainment. with a march arranged for piano and violin, and these gentlemen afterwards took it in turns Is act as accompanists during the evening, and later. Mr. Jenkins gave a very fine piccolo solo. Quite the best amateur talent in the Colony had been secured, and did excellent work in the comic and sentimental line, but the entire absence of the name of Mr. Wolf from the programme was much regretted. The members taking part were all so good that we will ! not make any invidious distinctions, as the following amateur entrepreneurs are too well known to need any individual mention. They were Messrs. Jenkins and Robens, Bowen, lions. The only scheme disclosed to his Laing, Thwaltes, Burnett, Badcock, McGrann | clients was that they should sell the property Evans, Rogers, Bailey, Harris, Winekelsett, for 375,000 shares, that £100,000 should be "The two B's," and Master Willie Hant. The heatre in the adjoining building had long 200,000 shares as promotion money. He was closed its doors before this enjoyable function was brought to a close, and consequently the absence of chairs and rickshas proved somewhat inconvenient to the "long distances."

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO. CASE.

CHANG YEN-MAO v. MOREING AND OTHERS.

THE FOURTEENTH DAY,

. The hearing of the case was continued on 10th ult., when Counsel further proceeded with the arguments for the defences

Mr. Haldane, K.C., in concluding his argument, said his theory of the whole transaction was that the real contest was not about Clause 7 of the memorandum. What happened was that in the summer of 1900, in order to avoid the action of the Powers, there had been an agreement executed, under full powers vested in Detring, under which there was a complete transfer of the property of the company, Nothing else would have been of any use, bechuse the very purpose of the formation of the new company and the transfer to Hoover was to put the company outside the Chinese dominion and vest it in British subjects for the purpose of getting protection. It was contemplated that possession should be taken under the agreement of July 30, 1900. Hoover then came on the scene with the proposed alterations. The object of the alterations was to enable Mr. Hoover to make a profit for those he represented, and therefore it was desirable that he should not be described in the agreement as trustee for the company. With regard o the suggestion that Mr.: Hoover came out as trustee for Mr. Moreing, Counsel said that Mr. Moreing was only one of a number of promoters, who were anxious to get what they thought they were entitled to. Among these promoters were his Excellency and Detring. Detring had stipulated there should of 50,000 shares for promotion remuneration to his Excellency and himself, and it was evident that Detring suggested there should be part of the capital issued in order to provide for these 50,000 shares, and that other shares should go to the promoters. Mr. Hoover proposed an arrangement to Mr. Detring, which Detring was that when February, 1901, arrived Chang that the squable between Chang and others Chang as anybody else, because he thought ly amusing and the audience demanded Chang was going back on the bargain. In the repetition. In the soliloquizing scene result the supplemental agreement was drawn 'Hamlet,' Mr. F. Winckelsett was up by Hoover and Mr. White-Cooper, with the for the purpose of altering the basis on which the sale to the British company was to take provisions which would secure to Chang some further money. The construction which had merely a new way of trying to unrip the registration of the company, and get the title the property. The Chinese authorities proceeded on the basis that Chang had sold the prohe had defrauded the Chinese Covernment of 50,000 shares as profit, but that in China, as your shareholders everything. On the face of it the Court had only to determine the rights of the parties. But if the "ourt made the declaration that was asked for it would go forth in would act accordingly and take back the proone. Counsel asked his Lordship either to

"lishanest, and claiming that it rendered him hab's tenn action of deceit. With regard to what had happened after the formation of the company, there had been a deliberate refusal to carry out the terms of the memorandum. The letter stated that a Chinese Board had been created, and that Chang had been made director-general for life. When a person made i statement which was untrue in fact he must give a very good explanation why he made it, and the presumption was, unless he explained it away, that it was made fraudulently. The letter was written with a view to inducing Mr. Detring to agree to the alterations against the new company lie asked for damages for not appointing Chang director-general, and against Mr. Moreing he asked for damage in respect of the watered shares. He asked his Lordship to hold as a fact that the new company deliberately refused tocarry out the agreement with respect to the appointment of a Chinese board, and that when Chang left for Germany the whole of the acts of the Chinese directors were ignored. The board of directors had treated it as involving no liability on the company and as having no egal effect. They had practically ignored it. he defendant Moreing had, perhaps, dissociated himself from this course, but he had not resigned his position on the board. .Mr. Levett had not concluded when the Court rose.

THE FINAL HEARING.

On 11th ult. Mr. Justice Joyce concluded the hearing of the arguments in this action, Mr. Levett, K.C., finishing his reply on the whole case.

He submitted the defendants induced Chang

to events the conveyance by false representa-

raised by shares and that there should be taking the case as much against himself as possible, because Mr. Hoover said that 200,000 shares was the highest figure mentioned. In the event which happened the old company received 375,000 shares out of 1,000,000 which was little more than one-third of the capital, and the company got no cash at all under the agreemnt. If the, July deed had been carried out, there would have been a total share capital of £675,000, and the company would either have had cash or a liability on the shares of £100,000. In that case the old company would own more than half of the shares of the new company. The damages accruing to the old company therefore amounted to £187,500, which he claimed against Moreing and his firm, because the plaintiff was induced to execute the conveyance which enabled the defendants' plans to be carried out. Counsel asked his lordship to find as a fact that there was no need to raise the £500,000, and that, so far from that being a benefit to the company, it was a burden. The statement of Mr. Moreing that it was a good bargain was not correct, and could not be sustained. That finished his case against Moreing and against him he asked for an inquiry as to damages. As to the company, counsel submitted that with the exception of Mr. Moreing, the company deliberately proceeded to get whole and sole control of the presenty of the company, It was impossible on the evidence to sustain the proposition that they had honestly carried out the agreement. Up to the time Mr. Haldane expressed in Court his Willingness, to carry, it out, they had deliberately refused and neglected to do that. He was going to ask his lordship to make a declaration simply in the terms of the first clause of the claim with liberty to apply,

His Lordship said nobody objected to that, Mr. Hamilton said he did; most emphatically, His Lordship said Mr. Eevett asked simply for a declaration, and not for an order to carry

Mr. Levelt said he asked for a declaration "that the memorandum under scal of February 19, 1901, is binding on all the defendants, with iberty to apply."

Mr. Rufus Isaacs: You do not ask for that. against Mr., Moreing?

Mr. Levett said he did, because they were. parties to the old agreement.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs said he objected to that. course. His learned friend formulated his case at the end of the opening, and at the end of the evidence, and there was not a word mentioned of this declaration that the memorandum was binding on Mr. Moreing.

His Lordship dissented. Mr. Rufus Isaacs said the shorthand notes would show that, except in the pleadings, the declaration against Moreing had not been asked for.

His Lordship said he might not think that the memorandum was absolutely binding so as to raise a claim for damages, yet, still it might be binding to the extent that the defendants, were not entitled to retain the benefit of the place, but for the purpose of introducing so-called transfer without carrying out the provisions of the memorandum.

Mr. Levett, in concluding his reply, said that the relief which he asked from the Court was. -(1) A simple declaration that the memoran-, dum was binding on the defendants, with; liberty to apply; (2) an inquiry what damages. the plaintiffs had sustained by reason of the fraudulent misrepresentations of the defendant perty and enriched himself, and, consequently, Moreing contained in certain specified letters; 1(3) an order for the payment of such damages part of its property, It was clear on the by the defendant C. A. Moreing and his firm; evidence that Chang knew he was getting the (4) an inquiry what damages the plaintiffs had? sustained by reason of the memorandum not here, it was sometimes inconvenient to tell having been carried out; and (5) payment of . lithe defendant company of such damages. He asked his lordship to say that on the lettern there was more than enough to convict of deceit and fraud. He did not believe that if China that the English Court had declared the order he asked for were made there would he the slightest difficulty. The learned counsel of defence that had been set up, contending perty in entire disregard of the rights of every that neither on authority or principle was there, anything to prevent the plaintiff from suing in construe the memorandum and say what it this country. As to the defence of the company, meant, or if any declaration must be made, that to carry out the provisions of the memorans, dum would be ultra pires, it was not good in. law. There was nothing to prevent a company by its articles appointing a director general,

questions were. Had the Chinese company been deceived? And had the defendant come. pany any honest ground for refusing to carry out the terms of the memorandum? If the Court was satisfied that the answer suggested. by the plaintiff to those two questions was, correct, then the plaintiff would be entitled to damages against the defendant Moreing, and Chang Yen-mao would be able to go back to his own country and satisfy his Government that he was not guilty of the charge which was. laid against him, of fattening himself at the expense of his country,

His Lordship said that he would consider his. judgment, intimating that he would not give it. till after this week .- L. & C. Express, 17th.

MESSRS. Butterfield and Swire have moored a are brought into contact with naturally oc- to end. The performance this evening, at 8.30, commented severely upon certain etters, par. not look like a decadence of British trade. ocurring saprophytic organisms of the will terminate the series of copcerts and those ticularly obe of November 9, 1900, written by observes the Hankow corresponden of the soil, the more rapidly will they, die out who have not already visited the little theatres the defendant Moreing, characterising has N. C. Daily No. 1.

SHIPPING JETSAM.

zath inst. The British steamer Argus is reported sold to Japanese.

chartered steamer Adition the 8th, the loss being estimated at Vio coo.

A fire broke out at Kobe on the P. & O.

The British steamer Henley, 2,311 tons gross, has been so'd to a Tokio buyer for Y80,000 and renamed the Tainan Maru.

The lapanese have chartered from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire two steamers, Anhul and the Chemin, both 2,4% tons each, for a period of three months at \$14,000 per month, a reckoning of \$6 per ton.

A cording to the Shanghai Times, the American s.s. Tacoma was bound for Vladivostok with contraband when it became ice locked off Hokaido, and was captured by the Japanese cruisers on the 14th inst.

The Russian steamer Progress which ran down and sank the N. Y. K. S. Tokal Maru, drowling 150 people, near Hakodate, in October, 1913, is to be sold by auction to repay the Hakoda'e Dock Co, the cost of repairing her.

The Master of the s.s. Esang, from Tientsin, reports that on the 15th fast, he passed within a cable's length of two floating mines, one being in Lat. 37° 29' 30" N., Long. 122° 32 30" E, and the other in Lat. 37" 9' 15" N. Long. 121" 45' 2" E.

the coal laden steamship Heathburn has been quenched and the cargo is now well saturated I tion of ascertaining whether deceased intended with water to prevent further outbreaks. The to prolong his stay, but receiving no answer extent of the damage has not yet been ascer- to his knocks, he concluded that he was sleep-The vessel is aground near the entrance to the | alone till the next morning, when, at eight Pasig river.

The Board of Commerce in Peking has instructed Sheng Kung Pao to devise means for the establishment of a China Merchants Inland Steam Navigation Company to counteract foreign enterprises in that direction. He has also consulted the different provinces in this matter in order to secure united and uniform action.-Ex.

A CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

22nd inst. An inquiry was held to-day by Mr. Basil Taylor, assistant Harbour Master, at the harbour office, into the circumstances connected with the charge of negligent navigation, preferred by Mr. C. Jones. First Boarding Officer, against Hung. Yung Hing, master of the unlicensed steam launch Yuen Lee. Mr. Jones stated that on the 20th inst., at about 4.30 p.m. he was proceeding from the Empress of Japan in the Lilly towards the Kowloon Wharf, when he saw the Yuen Les, about 1,000 feet away, one point on his port bow, heading towards him. He blew a short blast on his whistle and altered his course slightly to starboard. The Yuen Lee responded with two short blasts and starboarded. Witness again blew one short blast on the whistle, and again ported. The Yuen Lee again blew two short blasts and again starboarded her helm. When witness realized that the Yuen Lee was going to cross his bows he put his helm hard astarboard and went full speed astern. That was when she was about four boat lengths from him. The Yuen Lee crossed witness's bows, only clearing his launch by about 20 feet,-The coxswain of the Yuen Lee said when he saw the Lilly he blew two short blasts, meaning that he was going to cross her bows. He crossed her hows at between 40 and 50 feet off -Mr. Taylor suspended his certificate for one month.

CANTON RIVER SHIPPING.

23rd inst. According to a report in a northern contemporary, H.E. Chang Cheng Hsun is establishing a steam navigation company at Whampoa, and has obtained a large capital in joint stock.

The Shanghai Times states that the British s.s. Saxon Prince; which was believed to have been carrying contraband to Vladivostok and duck, and Messrs. Danenberg and Terrill beseized by the Javanese fast cruisers in December near Hokkaido, was released by the Prize Court with all her cargo on 16th inst.

An official notification has been issued to al shippers in Japan by the Japanese Government, says the Shanghai Times, stating that Gensan is now a port open to commercial, enterprise and is freed from all dangers to navigation, Vessels of all nationalities are entitled to enter and discharge cargoes on an equal footing with Japanese,

Before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy this afternoon, Messrs. Punchard I owther and Company were called upon to answer to a charge of using cargo-boats in the harbour without licenses. Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendants, and Mr. Basil Taylor, assistant Harbour Master, watched the case for the harbour authorities.-The argument for the defence was that the boats were practically Admiralty boats, and therefore exempt from the necessity of being licensed.-His Worship adjourned the case sine die to consider the malter.

THE "BARON GORDON" WRECK. We are glad to be able to say that private enterprise is not lacking in the endeavour to make another attempt at salving the stranded collier Baron Gordon, on the Bombay Reef. The party, who are at present working at completing the necessary preliminary negotiations, have already visited the scene of their prospective venture, and an expert, who has only just returned from the Paracels, gives it as his opinion that, all other statements notwithstanding, he is hopeful of success if only ways and means were provided to the end he has in

Captain Godfrey McTaggart Simmons, o the s.s. Zaida, charged two Chinese passengers booked on his vessel from Singapore to Amoy, before Mr. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, the first with stealing a small box containing a South African war medal, with ribbon and bar, a set of gold stude and some cards, out of his cabin on the 21st inst, and the second with receiving the same, and also with stealing one ship's towel. It appears that while the captain was in the saloon on the day in question, the first defendant went into his room and removed the box from a drawer, and handed it over to the second for safe-keeping. On arriving here they went to a certain house and the first defendant offered a woman the bar and sibbon, and sent her out to pawn the other articles. These she brought back, as the pawn-. broker refused to advance any money on them. She stated that the man did not give her the bar or medal, but simply threw the former aside telling her she could have it. His Worship said he did not believe a word of what she said, and after severely reprimanding her. warned her to be more careful in future about dealing with such articles. He then sentenced the first defendant to three months' hard labour,

"the s.s. S.kh, now taking on board coolles at .Chingwantae. Neither of the steamers will ship any coolies at this port, merely calling here for | dard, California, Manila Lumber Company, | but rapidly recovered when the notice appeared cargo already booked, and for supplies.

and the second to two months' hard labour.

BRITISH SHIPMASTER FOUND DEAD.

IN A QUEEN'S ROAD HOTEL.

A mysterious occurrence took place yesterday morning at the Stag Hotel in Queen's Road, Central, when Percey S. West, a master mariner, and late in command of the s.s. Shun Lee, was found dead in his hed in No. 12 room. under circumstances which cannot be definitely stated until after an inquest has been held by the Coroner. The facts of the case point to its being one of suicide. It appears that, on the rath inst., the deceased went to the Stag Hotel with a small quantity of luggage, and said he wanted to engage a room for a few days. The manager told him he could be accommodated, but the rule of the hotel was that casual visitors were expected to pay for their accommodation. Deceased paid for four days, and was then assigned No. 12 room on the second floor. On the 15th inst, after going out, he did not reappear, but on the 16th he returned to the hotel, looking very dishevelled, and it was subsequently learned that he had been locked up and fined \$2 for being drunk and incapable in Queen's Road. As he continued drinking during the day the Manager of the hotel gave orders that he was not to be served with any more liquor, so he went out and got it outside, and was generally more or less under the influence of liquor up to the 18th inst. As the time for which deceased had paid had expited at 3 p m, on that date, and he was locked up After several days had work, the fire on board | in his room, at 4 p.m. the Manager went upstairs and knocked at the door, with the intentained but it is not be leved to be very great. ing off the effects of his drinking and left him p'clock, the room boy knocked at the door. No reply being forthcoming he went away, and returned again at 9 a.m., but his knocking and calling failing to elicit any response the manager | blende. was called and telephoned to the police. They instructed him to do nothing until their arrival and when Inspector Smith came the door was opened by means of an iron bar inserted through the ventilator, the room was entered and Mr. West was found dead in his bed, the body being quite cold, as if death had ensued some hours back. A big bottle, which had contained landanum and believed to have been taken from the medicine chest of his late steamer, was found on a table near by. search was made among the deceased's effects, but no money was found either there or on his person. The deceased, who was some fortytwo years of age, was believed to have been married, and it is understood his wife is now in England. The usual inquest will be held at

THE Y.M.C.A.

NEW SECRETARY WELCOMED.

23rd inst. At a reception held in the rooms of the European branch of the Y.M.C.A. last night, a cordial welcome was given to Mr. J. L. McPherson, who arrived by the Empress of China to take up the duties of secretary of the local branch. He had been transferred from a similar position in Ontario, where he was connected with the branch of the Association there for many years, taking a very active part in its work, and being, in great measure, responsible for the satisfactory position in which it now stands. Mr. McPherson graduated at Toronto University, and spent his life in Canada in close connection with the Association. A short address of welcome was made by the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, CMG., President of the local branch, in the course of which reference was made to the new secretary's previous work in connection with the Y.M.C.A. Mr. D. Willard-Lyon, general secretary for the Association in China, also addressed a few welcoming and eulogistic words to the new comer. The evening was spent in music and song, Mrs Crading amongst those who contributed to the entertainment, and a very enjoyable time resulted. The acting general secretary for Hongkong, Mr. W. Southam, owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Southam, being obliged to proceed home on leave, the post has been filled, pro tem., by the appointment of Mr. Rutledge, well-known in Y M.C.A. circles.

KUDOS FOR HONGKONG MER CHANTS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE "ARABIA."

An interesting fact in connection with the capture of the steamship Arabia by the Russians has just come to light, and it exhibits the business-like ability of Hongkong merchants in a very favourable light. The Arabia was captured when bound for Japan with a cargo of flour, and taken to Vladivostok, where the goods were confiscated on the ground that they were contraband of war. ... After the decision was declared, application was made for leave to appeal, and the Prize Court granted the applicants thirty days in which to lodge their appeal. Considering the distance of Vladivostok from the Appeal Court in St. Petersburg, it seemed hardly possible for the owners to appeal, but such a difficulty had been taken into consideration by the Hongkong agents of one firm which had goods on board the Arabia, and due arrangements made for sending on an appeal to the Russian Government in the event of the vessel being captured. The appeal was dispatched immediately the result of the decision was known, and the entire interest on the goods was recovered through the consignees. None of the other cargo was released, which speaks volumes for the foresight of the Hongkong office which carried the appeal to such a successful conclusion.

> CEMENT FOR MANILA. CLOSE TENDERING.

The Mitsui Bussan | aisha, a Japanese firm, made the lowest bid for the furnishing of 30,000 barrels of cement for use by the insular government on various public buildings. The bids were opened on 21st inst., at the office of the insular purchasing agent. Under the terms of | Co.'s report published on the .6th inst. :--the contract to be let 5,000 barrels are to be

delivered in Manila each month. The contract has not yet been awarded and dividend of Tis. 6 on fold' and Tis. 3 on new will not be until the "Onoda" cement, offered | put new life into our sluggish market, and the by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has passed the stock promptly rose Tls. 121 in value for old severe tests required by the office of the insular | shares plus the new issue. At the close the fother directions. It is estimated that about | around Futamun Island, won the event,

the bids submitted were as follows: Onoda, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha P3.90; Green also advanced and are steady at quotation. Island, Anderson and Company, P3.998; Hem. | Langkats fell to Tis. 2521 for the settlement, mor, Behn, Meyer and Company, P4.20; Her- but a firmer feeling yesterday carried the quocules, Castle Brothers, Wolf and Bons, P4.401 tation back to Tis. 260 Cottons have been Germania, Castle Brothers, Wolf and Sons, also in demand, and higher rates from those The s.s. Ascot is due here on Tuesday next P446; Cannon, Castle Brothers, Wolf and current last week are obtainable. In other from Chefoo and Chingwantao en route to Sons, 4.48; Alsen, Findlay and Company, stocks there is little of importance to report Durban with coolies for the South African P4.72; Saturn, Holliday, Wise & Company P4.831 upon. London sight rate is quoted to-day mines. She will be followed a week later by Atlas, Peabody and Company, P5.42; Hemmor | 2s. 7d. 5/16. | Holliday, Wise and Company, P.5.70; Giant, | Castle Brothers, Wolf and Sons, P5.94; Stan-

LECTURE ON RADIUM.

BY MR. FRANK BROWNE.

Yesterday evening, before the Union Church Literary Club, Mr. Frank Browne, Government Analyst, gave a lecture on Radium Dr. J. C. Thomson presided over an attendance that was good considering the inclemency of weather. The lecturer pointed out that the discovery. of Radium was not accidental, but was the outcome of a number of observations made by later years. He pointed out that it was Becfrom Pitchblende residues. The lecturer copper, and iron. He explained the use of the electroscope in detecting the rays, also of the spectroscope in separating Radium from other materials. The wonderful heating power of the new substance was described, and an account was given of the effects of the rays on photographic plates, the body and eye, on the duration of life, and in disease. On account of its being destructive and injurious to vitality. Radium was described as a most powerful poison, which needed to be used with caution. A description was given of the particles that are constantly being projected from Radium, withhad been suggested as to the cause of the invisible rays, and finally, explained how an hearers were shown the brilliant scintillations | bought at \$6 and are wanted. of Radium, when existing as Radium bromide, also when present in its native state in Pitch-THE VLADIVOSTOR FLEET. STILL A POWERFUL NAVAL FORCE.

News has been received in Tokio to the effect that the cruiser Rossia and Gromovoi are now in a fit condition both for navigation and fighting. The repairs of the Bogatyr appear also to have been completed. There are over 23 torpedo-boats at Vladivostok. The number includes those brought out in parts by sea or rail. How many submarine boats there are is uncertain, but it is believe there are more than

It is perhaps a fortunate thing for this remnant of the Russian fleet that Vladivostok has been frozen in for the winter. The Russians have still a powerful naval force, which under a daring and otherwise capable commander might be of immense benefit in the defence of Vladivostok,-Japan Chronicle.

COMMERCIAL.

	—		-	
Quotations for the we	ek c	lose	as follo	ws:
Hongkong Banks	• • 1	\$	750 £76	10
National Banks				
Union Insurances				
China Traders				
Canton Insurances			285	
Hongkong Fires	•••		315 5.	
China Fires			86 s.	
H., C. & M. Steambo				
Indo-Chinas	• • •		123 5.	
China and Manilas	***		21∳ b.	
Douglases			34 b.	
		.,,	21/- 5.	
China Sugars	• • •		224 Ex d	liv. b.
Luzons		***	26 b.	
H.K. & Whampoa Do				
Hongkong Wharis			167 b.	
Farnhams			146 b.	
Hongkew Wharfs			157 6 &	i sak n
Hongkong Lands			127 b,) - W
Hongkong Hotels			144 b.	
Humphreys Estates			12 b.	
Ewos			33	
Hongkong Cottons	•••	.,.	33 16	
Green Island Cement	เร		30	
Dairy Farms				
		•••		٠
VARN M	IAR	RH	7	

YARN MAKKET.

In their report, dated 24th instant, Messrs Cawasjee Pallanjee and Co. write :- Since the issue of our last report on the 10th instant per s s. Bengal cur yarn market has continued featureless. Dealers are still holding aloof and buying only for pressing requirements. Hold ers, on the other hand, are becoming anxious sellers and weakened by the continued absence of demand have submitted to a slight decline at which a fair quantity of superior favourite tickets have been sold and the market closes quiet but steady. No 6r, small sales at or about previous rates. No. 8t. neglected through out. Nos. 10s, and 20s, superior chops in good request. No. 16s. business has been effected in only two or three tickets. Sales during the past fortnight comprise of about 100 bales of No. 6s.; 1,750 bales of No. 10s.; 925 bales of No. 121.; 350 bales of No. 161; and 1,175 bales of No 208; in all about 4,300 bales Arrivals per steamers Nubia, Suisang, Kumsang and Trieste of about 6,419 bales. Shipment to Shanghai and Northern Ports about 10,000 bales. The unsold Stock is estimated at about 36,000 bales.

Local Yarn:-No business is reported. Japanese Yarn:-Small lot of about 100 bales No. 20s. has changed hands at \$128 to

Exchange:-We quote to-day on India at Rs. 1392 per cent. London at 1s. 10fd. = 5.

Advices dat d from Shanghai, 18th inst. state: -Business reported: -Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 144 for March. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs at Tis. 190 p.n.i. for July. Mondans at Tls. 20.

Business done direct : -Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs "Old" at Tis. 152 for March, and at Tls. 180 p.n.i. for March, at Tls. 190 for July. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 91 for April, and at Tls 93 for July, Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 144 cash. Sumatras at Tls. 67 cash. Moutries at \$55 cash. Anglo-German Brewery at \$115.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

The following resume of the week's share transactions is from Messis. J. A. Sullivan and

The welcome announcement that the Shangpurchasing agent. According to the Cablenews | tone is firm. Farnham, Boyds improved a few points, but are lagging again. Indo-Chinas

> Wharves .- Shangbai and Hongkew Wharf shares fell to Tls. 170 p.n.i. during the week, stating that the Company would pay a dividend | cut west struck a strong stream of water which"

of I is 6 on 'old' and Tisky on new shares. | overpowered the pump and filled the shaft in Tis 1721, 170, but yest rday quickly advanced the old workings on the lode. The second to Tls. 175, 177%. 180, 1824. For 'old" shares | electric pump was then brought into use, and Tis. 1512 was paid and for 'new!! Tis. 1:82. After continuous pumping up to this date, the Previous to the rise June shares changed hands | shaft is again dry. Cross-cutting is again being at Tls. 151 for new and Tls. 1821 p.n.i.; but | vigorously pushed on. One of our small boilers since the publication of the dividend sales were has been fixed and a pulsometer pump has made at Tis. 185 for May and Tis. 190 for June. | been placed in the shaft in case of emergency,

The tone is strong. been published at Tls. 874 87. Tls. 87.88 and | Co. All work was then idle, except pumping various workers. He mentioned the investiga. Tis. 88% for the approaching account. June at the No. 1 and No. 2 shafts. Efforts were at tions of Elster and Geitel in 1889, of Rontgen | shares have changed hand at Tls. 90 and July once made to restart the Hungtington mills, in 1895, of Henry, Becquerel, and Crookes, in at 7.1s. 90.9%. Shares are wanted. Macao but this mount connecting up the (Bukit Hitam) Steamboats are offering at \$26%. The accounts | boiler acquired from this Coy, some time agoquerel who first discovered the science of radio. of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co. for 1904 | the old boiler having been condomned by the activity. An account of the life and work of | show a credit of Tls. 193.762.28, and after de- Inspector, and the permit for its temporary use Madame Curie was then given, and of the part | ducting the interim dividends paid last August | having expired. A thorough overhaul of the this lady had taken, in conjunction with her of 4 per cent on ordinary and 32 per cent on machinery showed that the mills were almos husband, in the separation of Radium chloride | preference shares (amounting in all to Tis. 57,500) the balance is distributed by paying a renewals arrive nothing like continuous wor pointed out that the rays from Radium would | final dividend of 5 per cent on 'ord,' and 34 | can be done with either of them. pass through paper, wood, and such metals as | per cent on 'pref.' Tis. 25,000 is placed to credit of insurance Fund, and the remainder moved from above the No t Level, and work Tls. 43,762.28 is carried forward. 'Ord.' shares have been sold at Tis, 53 and 'pref.' at Tis, 49. Docks.-Farnham, Boyds have changed hands for the settlement at Tis. 143,141, Tis. 1438, 1428 Tls. 146.145, and are easy at the close. For cash shares Tis. 144 was paid. For April Tls, 144 and Tls. 146 have been done. June at Tis. 149, Tis. 150,1541 and Tis. 149, July at Tls. 153 and Tls. 153, 152,

114. The e are sellers of Hongkongs. Cottons-Have improved. Ewos have been out, however, any appreciable loss of weight | dealt in at Tls. 29. Internationals at Tls. 25%

Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Mining analysis of the rays themselves had shown | shares have been sold at Tls. 78. Raubs are

> SHANGHAL FREIGHT MARKET Writing from Shanghai, on 16th inst., Messrs

Wheelock Co. state:— Our homeward freight market shows a slightly healthier tone since last writing, although is still rather too early in the season to expect much cargo for export, but we expect to see an improvement in the near future.

Coastwise: Pates have hardened a little since we last wrote and there is a little more demand for trip-charters in various directions, but on "time" there is very little doing as owners' ideas are still too high and the present political situation makes would-be charterers chary of committing themselves for any length l of time.

In their report of 10th inst., Messrs. W. G.

RICB.

Hale & Co., of Saigon, write: - Demand is limited and we have no bus ness of importance to report. A few cargoes have been sold to the neighbouring markets, but prices are still too high for business with Europe: nevertheless, they remain steady and have even an unward tendency owing to the small arrivals of paddy from the interior.

HEMP.

In their bi-weekly circular of 15th inst., Messrs. Warner, Barnes and Co., writing | contents. from Manila, state :--

Business has been active over the fortnight at from P.C. 20.50 to P.C. 21 basis fair current. At the close, owing to rather larger receipts and consequently more hemp offering, buyers are doing their best to make some reduction in values paid, and we quote to-day a rather quieter market at P.C. 20.50 basis fair current, or say at exchange 2/0{=£39/- f o.b. Prices generally in the provinces are ruling in excess of values quoted in Manila. Dealers there generally believing that an advance will come. The drought continues in nearly all the hemp districts, and as we are now entering on what is generally speaking the driest season of the year it looks as if the damage done may be intensified, and that it will affect production

RAUB.

The General Manager's Report for the month ending 25th Feb., 1905, is as follows:-The mine measurements and assay results of prospecting work show a total of 224 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 35 ft.

sinking, 58 ft. driving, 113 ft. crosscutting, and 18ft. finishing station at No. 5, as against a total of 315 ft. for the previous four weeks. Bukit Koman. 440 Level. North Drive .-

This has been driven 22 ft, bringing the total to 30 ft. The lode is 27 in. wide and worth 4 dwt. per ton. It is a little disturbed in the end at present, but shows a strong formation in the 440 Level, South Drive.—There 7 ft. has been advanced, making a total of ro ft. The lode is

29 in, wide and worth dwt per ton. 340 Level, South Drive. - We have extended his 4 ft, bringing the total to 335 ft. The end continues hard and carries a lode 48 in. wide

340 Level "outh, No. t inze.—This, having been sunk a further 12 ft., now aggregates 78 ft, It is being pushed on to conrect with the 440 level for ventilating purposes. 340 'evel, North Drive - To this has been

added 4 ft, making the total 372 ft. The lode exposed in the breast is 36 in. wide and worth 1½ dwt. The main portion is being stoped out behind the drive and is about 7 ft. wide and

340 Level North, No. 1 Winze,-Bere 17 ft. has been sunk, making a total depth of 54 ft. | nistration. The lode, over the full width of the winze (48) west side of the winze, and is now being cut into to ascertain its full value.

140 Level North, Drive North on Branch,-This has been driven 4 ft., bringing the total to 3 ft. and connecting with the old workings from the north end. The lode is 78 in wide and worth 7 dwt.

140 Level North, Drive outh on Branch.-The lode is 76 in. wide and worth 8 dwt. 140 Level North, Sinking Pass,-A small winze is being put down about to ft, north of the shaft to take out a small bunch of stone and to finish a permanent travelling pass; 6 ft.

has been sunk.

out East from the South Shaft,-This was commenced about the middle of the month and is now 236 ft. from the shaft, 21 ft. being covered, The object of this work is to test the East Lode hai and Hongkew Wharf Co. would pay a at this depth, which is about 100 ft. lower than

> work has been done. the following:-

tso to 200 ft, will have to be traversed.

wide and worth 3 dwt. -Above the 240 Level: 4 stope: 1 lode 91 in. wide, and worth 6 dwt. stope; lode 90 in. wide, worth 3 dwt.

wide and worth 5 dwt.

Bukit Malacca. On the 1st of the month Shipping,-Business in Indo-Chinas has this mine was taken over from the Malaysian I in an unworkable condition, and until variou

In the mine all payable stone has been rehas evidently been concentrated on the continuation of the small shoot of ore in the No Level, which is about 54 ft. below the No Level, and standing between the Nos 1 and shifts. It is estimated that about 200 tons of stone is left ready for stoping, and that this will have a value of about 6 dwt.

Driving has been started on the north end of this level on a lode 60 in wide, and worth Lands -Shanghais have been sold at Tls. | dwt; 12 ft. has been driven. It is expected i a few feet to reach the north limit of the ore I shoot; driving will then be started on the south The stone broken is being stored in the mine, being noted. He recounted the theories that and Laou-Kung-Mows at Tls. 30. Shares are pending the extension of the railway from B Jellis—now, in course of construction—when will be taken to Bt Koman mill

The Hungtington mills have been supplied them to be of three kinds. After the lecture the steady at \$4. Wei-hai-wei Golds have been with surface ore, for which they are best suited, demands immediate consideration, as the source from which the mills have hitherto been supplied is an old shaft about 12 ft. from the boilers and 30 ft. from the mills and engines. This shaft is almost in a dangerous condition, and its collapse would involve the destruction of the whole plant. It can only secured from collapse by filling it up.

Prospecting work-for which there is ample room and good opportunity while the mills are practically idle—is being carried on all over the property, giving encouraging results some cases.

No 1 mill ran 18 days? No 2 mill ran 13 days 5 crushing 1,020 tons for a return of tot oz. bullion having a fineness Separate Milling Return and Cost Sheets

accompany this. Bukit Koman Milling Return for 4 weeks ending February 25, 1905 :-Stamps working -40.

Period of work: -- 28 days, less lost time 28 ors. (1.17 days), all due to clean ups and re-Ore- milled,-3,817 tons, all from Bukit

Koman, plus 18 tons old blanketings. Mill duty,—3.58 tons per stamp per 24 hours. Amalgam yield.—1,500 oz. giving 595.925 oz. melted bullion = 7.48%.

Mercury loss; -3,13 lb, per 100 tons milled = 4.54 oz. per ez. bullion. Tailings assays. -- 0 82 dwt. -- 20.87% contents.

Bullion fineness average :-- 913'2=77/6.95.

Bullion yield.-3.108 dwt. per ton=79.13%

Salarica								\$3,500.01
	/Day	التحام	ment	• (•	•••	·:.	246.60	Alibohio.
Wages	Jan	Date	ilng.	٠.	**			
	1 6	TCG .			•••		787.71	a sab
Timber	fuel a	nd al	,,, ,,	· · · · · ·	₹,₹	317	164.70	9,598.41
Timber,					• (1		•	1,003,50
Stores			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••	* *	* *	3,430.09
Royalty	•• •	***	•••	• •••		***	***	388.99
Potties	• (•	•	** **	• ••	••	14	* *	316.08
O- 4	•				_			D17.544.73
Co t per Estimate	ed val	ue of	out)Ut :=	t. \$23,	236.		·
Estimate Expendi	ed val	ue oi In ca	out: pital	a/c :	·\$23,	-	, ••	
Espendi Espendi Piant an	ed val	ue oi In ca	out: pital ry (C	out := a/c : yanid	·\$23, lo)	-	, ••	\$1,238.10
Esperdi Esperdi Piant an	ed val i'ure d id mai do, do	ue oi In ca	outr pital ry (C	a/c :	1923, lo} in)_	- 	••	\$1,238.10 244.21
Estimate Expendi Plant an Bullding	ed val l'ure d id mai do, do	ue of the	outr pital ry (C (S (K	ut := a/c : yanic jempa	1923, lo} in)_	- 	•••	\$1,238.10 244.21 260.07
Estimate Expendi Plant an Building Mine D	ed val i'ure c id mar do. do evelor	n ca hine	outr pital ry (C (S (K	a/c : yanid jempa jempa	10) 10) 1n) 1 Ho	iii (ial	•••	\$1,238.10 244.21 260.07 24.00
Estimate Expendi Piant an	ed val i'ure c id mar do. do evelor	n ca hine	outr pital ry (C (S (K	a/c: yanle jempa jempa	1923, 10} 1n) 1 Ho	iii)	•••	\$1,238.10 244.21 250.07

Development 88.40 Wages Cre raising 627.23

Estimated valued of output... W. H. MARTIN General Manager.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

slightly wounded at Mukden. MAJOR A. A. Chichester will be absent from the Colony on leave from the 6th prox. to the

COLONEL Shiba, of Peking fame, was very

5th July. THE master of the King Edward launch was on Wednesday fined \$7 for mooring his boat

without exhibiting the regulation lights, be-

tween subset and sunrise on the 20th inst. THE Japanese Camphor Co. has proposed to establish a telephone system in the island o' Kulangsu, Amoy. The Chinese authorities did not accede to the project owing to its menacing the interests of the Telegraph admi-

in.) Is worth a dwt. The main portion is on the A TELEGRAM from the Secretary to the Government of Burma to the Hongkong Colonial ccretary dated 17th inst. says "Continuation of my telegram dated 24th January, No. 12, restrictions against arrivals from Hongkong port removed.

AN association has been-founded in Paris for the benefit of Chinese students "Association des Etudiants Chinois en France," An advance of 5 ft. makes this total 86 ft. as it is called, has opened a club in the Rue Vaneau, and the Chinese Minister in Paris has accepted the chairmanship.

MESSES. Luzac and Co have issued their catalogue of works on the Far East, covering 'a water famine is highly improbable this year, all branches of history, archeology, religion, 145 Level South, Extension of main cross. folklore, &c. It is a comprehensive list of 60 pages, dealing with all classes of works over an area from the Malaya to Japan.

OWING to the rough weather prevailing in the harbour on Saturday only one boat, the Haldes, any work before done on it. The ground is turned out for the fourth race of the Yacht at present easy working, and affords useful Club, for the Governor's Cup and, sailed by waste for stope filling, and so economising in Messrs, Kow, and Shepherd over the course of this popular, little magazine. The second,

other day, because they object to the demand Stopes.-Milling stone has been won from of the veterinary surgeon of the Local Sanitary Department, that the animals brought to the "Above the 340 Level: z stopes; lode 114 in. abattoirs shall at least be in such reasonably good condition as to be fit for human consumption after slaughter. It appears that for some months past the quality of the cattle Above the Intermediate (200 ft.) Level: I brought down from up country for the Bangkok market has been steadily getting poorer. It is Above the 140 Level: I stope; lode 90 in. not likely, however, that they will hold out for long, as the business is so profitable that their "Stope Mine. On the 30th January the cross- action cannot but invite others to step into the

THE European loafer in Burma commonly Opening at Tis. 175 the quotation fell to two hours. The water was probably lodging in becomes a Buddhist priest. As such his occupation is light and lucrative. A healthy stomach and Hibernian bravado seems to be all that are required to make one a comfortable member of the Sangha, -Times, Rang

> For broaching cargo on board the s.s. Korea in the harbour on Tuesday, and stealing a biscuit box full of ginsong, valued at \$50, a cargo coolie was this morning sentenced by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy, to three months' hard labour, and three hours in the

IT is understood that Mr. C. S. Addis has been appointed to assist Mr. A. M. Townsend in the management of the London branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, while there is general satisfaction with the news that Mr. H. E. R. Hunter will remain here as manager of the Shanghai branch,-N. C. D. News.

THE tramp evil in Manila is said to be assuming serious proportions. Never since the American occupation has the city been infested with so many destitute Americans and the question of what to do with them becomes poignant. The Sailors' Home there appears to be the dumping ground for the penniless from all over the city.

MAJOR-General Villers Hatton, C.B., Commanding in South China, accompanied by Major A. A. Chichester, D.S.O., Chief Staff Officer, will proceed to Shanghai on inspection duty on the 29th instant. During the absence of the G. O. C. Colonel W. G. B Western, C.B., 2nd Royal West Kent Regiment, will be in command of the troops.

and it is intended to use them on this class of Massas. E. W. H. James, W. F. Donaldson ore only. A new supply of water for the mills | and T. A. Griffiths have joined the Volunteer artillery. Bombadier C. II. Blason has resigned. Messrs. N. J. Stabb and M. Stewart have inined the Volunteer Troop. Trooper J. Hastings has been granted leave of absence from the Colony for ten months. Trooper G. Marshall has resigned

> THE officers of Hongkong Volunteer Corps will hold their annual dinner at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday next. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Pathan, R.E., K.C.M.G., as Honorary Colonel of the corps, will be present, and Major Chapman will preside. Major Pritchard, who is leaving for home on Wednesday next, will be the guest of the evening.

On the 13th inst., five Hanlins (Literary) Doctors) and two Censors, who are all natives of Kinngsu, submitted a joint memorial in connection with the formation of the new province Kiang Hui. An imperial rescript was subsequently issued, ordering the Department of State affairs to consider the memorial, and to present a thorough report of same,

"Poly, boys" in Hongkong will be interested to learn that Mr. George Frampton, R.A., is getting well forward with the monument which is to be placed near the Polytechnic in Regentst., in memory of its founder, the late Mr. Quintin Hogg. The design is very appropriate, representing two lads of the class to which Mr. Hogg devoted himself so tirelessly, with the great worker standing between them.

CATTLE lifting by bands of decoits is a very common form of crime in Cambodia, according: to the Saigon Opinion. The village notables. across the Cochin-China boundary do a big: business in receiving the stolen cattle. Siam, it is unnecessary to add, has just the same experience, and the repression of such robberies. is undoubtedly, and will continue to be, one of the most immediate duties of the administra-

THE C. P. R. steamer Athenian, which recently arrived here brought 4do tons of naval stores for the dockyard at Hongkong, having called at the naval station at Esquimalt to obtain the stores. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Admiralty have ordered Commodore J. E. C. Goodrich, commanding the Pacific equadron to haul down his flag at-Esquimalt and return to England with his staff. This is taken to signify that Esquimalt will cease to be a naval station.

TANG-Sha-Oli, the Chinese Thibetan Commissioner, who is now in Calcutta, and who has been appointed to succeed Chang-Ta-Pen as Chinese Minister at London, does not join his new post until the Thibetan negotiations are over. He expects to return to China before proceeding to England. He visited Lord Kitchener the other day and had an interview with the Foreign Secretary at Calcutta. He presents his credentials to his Excellency the Viceroy very shortly.

MARSHAL Oyama reports to headquarters that several foreign attaches of the Russian Army: were found on the battlefield by the Japanese during the hurried Russian retreat from Mukden and were taken charge of by the Japanese. The attachés were to leave for Liaoyang the other day and thence he sent on to Kobe, evidently under the care of the Japanese authorities. The Marshal reports the names of the officers as Captain Ayres, British Navy's curgeon Hobart. U.S. Army and Captain Judson, U.S. Army, with two servants, a Russian and an Indian.

During the past few days, Hongkong has been experiencing the first effects of the rainy season. On Saturday, it rained during the' greater part of the day, and yesterday torrents' of rain, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder, fell over the island, with the result that the streets were practically deserted. To-day there has been a slight cessation in the rainfall, but there seems little prospect that it is likely to be permanent. Occasional showers drenched the streets and the ricksha and chair-coolies did a rearing business. The reservoirs should be well up to the high level mark now, so that? householders who may be rather tired of the wet weather have the consolation of feeling that

MANY pages in the February number of the South China Collegian are devoted to an illuse: trated article on the method of teaching Engal lish in vogue in the Anglo-Chinese School, at Sine gapore. Principal Charles S. Buchanan deals exhadstively, with the subject and his remarks will, be followed with keen interest by many readers: part of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Richard's coniribution on "A Scheme for Mission Work in: Cross-cutting for Stope filling .- 92 ft. of this THE Bangkok butchers went on strike the China" is also printed, and deals with the question of how to meet the present need of the country. There are, in addition, many new features which have been introduced into the publication, not the least noteworthy being the excellent half-tone engravings with which the work is illustrated.

> Printed and Published by Jose PEDRO BRAGA, for The Hongkong Telegraph Comrany, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, Ice House Road, in the City

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)	Manager. 20, Des Vœux Road, tiongkong, 18th February, 1905. [21]	For Further Particulars, apply to	WIC Against Country of Land
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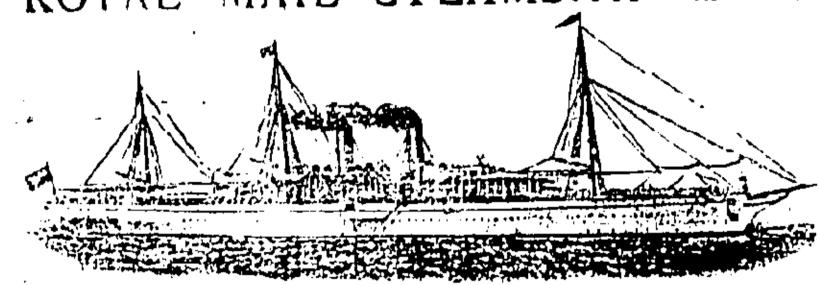
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SILESIA *	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'rore, Penano & Colombo).	L saib Antil	Freight and Passengers.
SLAVONIA*}	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	l and Mau	Freight and Passengers.
SEGOVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	} 16th May.]	Freight.
SENEGAMBIA?	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	l and Mare	Freight.
NIIRIA	NEW YORK VIA SUEZ, with liberty to call at the Malabar coast.	larih Man 1	Freight.
# Special attention of	intending Passengers is drawn to the sple one and cabins amidships. Lighted throu	ndid accommod	ation of these ricity,

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Steamers.	SAILING DATES
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 29th March.
DDIATE UFINDICH	WEDNESDAY, 13th Adith
DDIALD STREET SPISDRICK	WKDNESDAY, 20th April.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 10th May.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 24th May.
RAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 7th June.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 21st June.
GNFISENAII	WEDNESDAY, 5th July.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 19th July.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 16th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 30th August.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain H. Kirchner, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling

at NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor to ! Stewardesses Linen can be washed on board.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

•	(Subject to alteration).	
STEAMERS.		SAILING DATES.
WILL ENAD	4,76t tons	MONDAY, ard April
DOTAL WILL DEMAR		FRIOAY, 12th May
PRINZ SIGISMUND		FRIDAY, 9th June
T Walle D. O. C. C.		

ON MONDAY, the 3rd April, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship WILLEHAD, Captain B. Zurbonsen, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

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SERVICE. & AUSTRALIAN EUROPEAN STEAMERB

S'HAI, TAKU, NAGASAKI, PRINZEITEL FRIEDRICH, WEDNESDAY, 29th March. KOBE & YOKOHAMA

KOBE & YOKOHAMAPRINZ WALDEMAR......TUESDAY, 18th " NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

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MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS. (3

Hongkong, 25th March, 1905

Untimations.

H	ONGKONG WAYS CO	HIGH- MPANY	LEVEL LIMIT	T EI	R).	A
•	TIM	E TAB	LE.			

•	WEEK DAYS.	1.
7.00 a.m. to	7.30 a.m Every 3	
7.30 a.m. to	8.00 a.m Every	o minutes.
8,00 a,m, to		15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to	9.30 a.m Every	to minutes. 🤈
g.30 a.m. to	11.00 a.m Every	15 minutes.
1.30 a.m. to	12.45 p.m Every	ts minutes:
2.45 p.m. to	1.15 p.m Every 1	o minutes.
1.1'5 p.m. to		
1.45 p.m. to		
2,15 p.m. to	3.00 p.m Every	
3.30 p.m. to	5.00 p.m Every	
5.00 p.m. to	8.00 p.m Every	o minutes.
	NIGHT CARS.	

every half hour. RITHTLEVE

אעייטכ	15,	•
9.00 a.m	Every 15	minutes.
•		_
_		
1.00 p.m	Every to	minutes,
5.00 p.m	Every 15	minutes.
6.00 p.m	Evel 7 10	minutes.
8.00 p.m	Every 10	minutes.
CARS as	on Weak	Days.
	9.00 a.m 9.30 a.m 1.00 a.m 1.00 p.m 5.00 p.m 6.00 p.m 7.00 p.m	9.00 a.m Every 15 9.30 a.m Every 30 0.30 a.m Every 15 1.00 a.m Every 10 1.00 p.m Every 10 5.00 p.m Every 15 6.00 p.m Every 15 7.00 p.m Every 15 8.00 p.m Every 15 8.00 p.m Every 10 CARS as on Week

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m. SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central. JOHN D. HUMPHREYB & SON,

SATURDAYS.

General Managers. Hongkong, 29th December, 1904.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into
the deep ditch of quackery, may easily, speedily
and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION.

a complete revolution has been wrought in this de-partment of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been morely dragging out a miserable existence. miserable existence.

"HERAPION NO. 1—A Soyepeign
Hemedy for discharges from the urinary
organs, superseding injections, the use of which
does irreparable harm by laying the foundation
of stricture and other serious diseases.

"HERAPION NO. 2—A Sovereign
Hemedy for primary and secondary skin
eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously
supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood and thoroughly
aliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

"HERAPION NO. 3—A Sovereign
In Remedy for dobility, nervousness, impaired
witality, elecplosaness, distante and incapanity for
business or pleasure, love of sollitude, blushing,
indigestion, pains in the back and head, shd all
those disorders resulting from early error and
excess which the faculty so persistently ignore,
because so impotent to curs or even relieve.

"HERAPION is soldbyprincipal Chemists
hroughout he world. Price in England 19
a 48. In ordering, state which of the three
numbers required, and observe that the word
Treszarion appears on British Government
Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed
to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon,
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, China and Manila,

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MER-

CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR. AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

> GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR LI ARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE TI COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, T

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

REASONABLE PRICES. Hougkong, 7th March, 1905

ALWAYS IN STOCK

THE HONGKONG STUDIO,

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

DORTKAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR GING and COPYING in all Sizes.

> ON HAND. PRICE YERY MODERATY.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS

Hongkong, 15th September, 1903.

CHEUNG. . PHOTOGRAPHER.

Tor FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN Trailliage Ross,

[S now in a position, in his New and Com-I mudious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, LLL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far Rast, GROUPS AND VIEWS

a speciality. Hongkong, sand September, 1895. Intimations.

MAIL LINES. THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blooks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 506; General, No. 876.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th). . Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

When you send your "boy" for

Fresh Australian Butter

See that he gets the "Princess" brand, the best made in Australia. The wrapper of every pat bears our name and address,

THE MUTUAL STORES.

GENERAL STUREKEEPERS.

- HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905.

N."M. HOLMES, C. E., A. F. CARRICK, C. E., Vice President and General Manager,

Shanghai Manager. Hongkong Manager, Manila. ORIENTAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY. CONSULTING AND SUPERVISING ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND MANILA. Cable Address: WERRICK, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905.

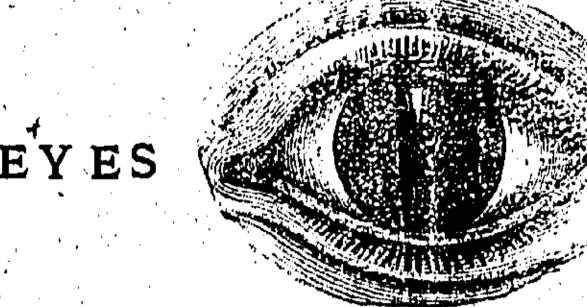
C. W. MEAD, C. E.,

President and

Hydraulic A Speciality made of Reinforced Concrete Mining and and Concrete Piles. Sanitary Engineering.

Examinations: On all Railway Surveys Reports and Estimates

or Proposed Construction Works.



RIGHT

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, N. LAZARUS, 10. D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG

(One Minute's Walk from the Post Office), X/ILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Spectacles for all requirements. All kinds of Repairs. Lenses Ground. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"---free. ... London. CALCUTTA. Shanohai. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road. 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Potels.

HOTEL DES INDES. Nos. 2 & 3, STAMFORD ROAD,

Hongkong, 24th March, 1904.

SINGAPORE THIS First Class newly opened Hotel has excellent accommodation for FAMILIES,

TRAVELLERS and permanent Boarders. CHARGES FROM 4-6 DOLLARS PER DAY.

It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the commercial houses and Esplanade. Spacious Refreshment, Dinner and Billiard

Singapore, 4th October, 1904.

E. C. VAN MARLE, Proprietor. H. T. SARRE,

Manager.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ELECTRIC FANS

MODERATE IPRICES.

OCCIDENTAL

HOTEL.

EVERY ROOM.

TO ORDER IN

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOOM Hongkong, 19th May, 1904.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER. Hongkong, and July, 1900.

FOR HOTEL COMFORT AND THE BEST BILLIARDS

[28

GO TO THE E Intimation.

WM. POWELL.

LIMITED. 'ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,"

Des Vœux Road.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

RAINCOATS.

UMBRELLAS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED

FLOWERS AND

DRESS-MAKING.

ALL ORDERS EXECUTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

LATEST FASHIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK.

Wm. POWELL, Ld. HONGKONG,

Hongkong, s5th March, 1905.

Entertainment.

CITY HALL.

Under the Patronage of H.E. the GOVERNOR.

MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE'S WESTMINSTER GLEE AND CONCERT PARTY

FROM LONDON. THREE CONCERTS ONLY.

MONDAY, 3rd April,

TUESDAY, 4th Apri

THURSDAY, 6th April. Complete Change of Programme each Concert The Programmes include a unique collection

NATIONAL BALLADS · England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales,... GLEES, MADRIGALS AND CATCHES

> Mr. DUDLEY CAUSTON. MADAME MARIE HOOTON, The Eminent English Contralto.

HUMORQUS MUSICAL SKETCHES,

Mr. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE, The English Tenor.

FOUR BOY SOLO SOPRANOS, Leading London Cathedral Choristers, Box Plan ROBINSON PIANO Co. Prices \$3, 2 and 1. Concert 9-11 P.M.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1905.

Notice of Firm.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

RESUME this day Charge of this Agency. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, 22nd. March, 1905.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HOLF VEKELY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1905, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 31st December, 1904, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 28th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1905.

CAMPBELL, MOORE AND COMPANY,

LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-HOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 29, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1905, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1974.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 31st March, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. A. A. SOUZA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1905. MASSAGE,

A N EXPERIENCED AMERICAN LADY in Dermatology, of Woodberry, New York, is prepared to render her Services in MASSAGE GENERALLY, including MANI-CURING, HAIRDRESSING, FACIA MASSAGE, and ELECTRICAL TREAT MENT OF THE HAIR, which prevents th Hair Falling Out, and stimulates the Growth. Ladies requiring her attention please address;

MRS. JEWETT, 49, Pottinger Street,

Hongkong. Hongkong, 23rd March, 1905.

MPLOYE de commerce, agé de 29 ans de nationalité Suisse, ayant déja occupé, d'importantes sonctions dans de grosses maisons, connaissant à fond de comptabilité en partie double, parlant couramment le Français, l'Al-lemand, le Hollandais, l'Italien et l'Anglais, désirerait une situation dans l'une des villes de la côte de Chine.

Très bonnes références—Appointements : de 5.a 6.000 dollars per an. Ecrire aux initiales L. V. au journal "l'Opinion" de Saigon. Saigon, le 2 Mars, 1905.

JUST UNPACKED.

EVERTON, FAMILY, MARSENA, VEDA,

VENICE and PLASMON. PLASMON BISCUITS are more easily digested. and afford greater nourishment and sustenance than any other. PLASMON is a preparation which answers in the scientific knowledge of the day all the Requirements of an Ideal Food.

Messrs. Chas. Southwell's Preparations. JAMS and JELLIES in Glass Jars are specially prepared from Fresh Fruits. SWEETS in Glass Jars as follows:-MIXED Nonpareils, Voice Jujubes, Lime Dates, PLEE DATES, MIXED PASTILLES.

Inspection Earnestly Solicited. H. RUTTONJEE, 5. D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong. 37 & 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon, Hongkong, 22nd March, 1905.

BUDDHA AND BUDDHISM. A HUGE STATUE.

To the Eastern traveller the statue of Buddha is a familiar sight. From Colombo, in Ceylon, to Kobe, in Japan, he is everywhere \$15\$, have advanced to \$16. greeted by the same calm, impassive, and mysterious face of the Eastern preceptor of per- | posed of at Tls. 66. fection. But, says the New York Tribuse, in no city in the Orient do the form and face of unchanged at \$26 (old) and \$16 (new). Dairy part of the city's decoration as in Rangoon, are still in demand at \$121. Hall and Holts "Road to Mandalay, the stronghold of Shangbal Gas shares have been done at Tis Buddhists. Notable even among the countless 112. Languate have weakened and are in the statues of Rangoon is the mammoth Buddhs, | market at Tis. 2474. depresenting the strange teacher, not standing or sitting cross-legged, as in the majority of statues, but reclining on a huge raised couch, his mighty form stretched out for 200 feet, while his shoulders rival the width of that wonder of the ancient world, the Colossus of Rhodes, their titanic breadth reaching 50 feet.

But one among the wonders of Rangoon, this mighty figure rests near the famous Shoay Dagon, the centre of the Burmese Buddhis world, rowned by the golden pagoda, which rises 300 feet above it, its walls covered with pure gold, the gift of a prince, who contributed his weight in gold to the pagoda. In the Shoay Dagon there are countless other statues of Buddha, as well as relies of Gautama, the last Buddha. All, equally with the huge, reclining | request. No. 16s. business has been effected Buddha, form part of the religious rites of the in only two or three tickets. Sales during the Buddhists. For the essence of Buddhism consists in the struggle to become like Buddhs, No. 6s.; 1,750 bales of No. 10s.; 925 bales of to attain his perfection by obedience to his precepts. To do this it is necessary to always of No. 201.; in all about 4,300 bales. Arrivals have I uddha in mind, and is for this reason that every city in the Buddhist world is literally crowded with his images. Buddha himself Shanghai and Northern Ports about 10,000 is not deified; potentially every Buddhist may attain his perfection, but only by the eternal imitation of his practice.

But, while statues such as Rangoon's huge even more importance are the relics of Buddha. \$130. It was about the Sheay Dagon that the Burmese male their last fierce fight, when the British came to Rangoon. A Venetian traveller of 300 years ago, visiting the Shoay Dagon, has lest a description of this famous temple, connecting its claim to rivalry with his own Venicethat would serve as a contemporaneous despast, the Burmese still bring their offering of flowers and fruit, candles and paper flags to lay before the huge reclining Buddha whose face wears the strange, inscrutable expression of calm which is the outward mark of spiritual

" THE PRICE OF A KISS,"

A French newspaper has this rather amusing paragraph which may have a trifling interest for lady readers. It seems to be a case for heavy shipments to Shanghai. The market "tariff reform":-"Fifteen thousand dollars for a kiss is somewhat dear. Yet that is the sum that a pretty woman of Cincinnati, through the law courts, is claiming from a certain gentleman who recently took the liberty of pressing a tiny little kiss nearer her mouth than her ear. The lady asserts that the gentleman, at that time one of the most intimate friends of her husband, had taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by a moonlight walk to steal the aforesaid kiss,

Since then the lady has had a succession of nervous attacks, she spends sleepless nights, and already has had to consult numerous doctors and to try still more numerous remedies. She alleges that \$15,000 is a proper sum to claim as damages.

It is fortunate for the bold bad man, who is a millionaire it appears, that he took only one kiss. At this rate, if he had taken a few dozens he would have been a ruined man."

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their report, dated 24th inst,, Messre. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state:-

Since our last report, the market has continued steady, the special feature of the week being a substantial rise in the price of China

Banks.-The appreciation in the value of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks still continues, and sales have been effected at \$752 and \$755. The London quotation is £76 to/-. Nationals are firm with buyers at \$36.

Marine Insurances,-Cantons are steady at \$285. China Traders remain at \$59. Unions are still quoted at \$695, and North Chinas

continue on offer at Tls. 95. Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been sold at \$86. Hongkong Fires have further

depreciated to \$310. Shipping .- Further transactions in Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$25} have taken place. Indo-Chinas have reacted and may be obtained at \$123. China and Manilas have been dealt in at \$111, and Douglas Steamships are unchanged at \$35.

Star Ferries remain weak at \$371 for the old, and at \$29 for the new shares. Shell Trans. ports have dropped to 21/- and are without business.

Refineries.—China Sugars have consider-MESSRS. PEEK, FREAN & Co.'s well- ably improved and close in request at \$224 ex known BISCUITS of the day, viz:— the final dividend of \$15 paid to-day. Income the final dividend of \$15 paid to-day. Luzons can probably be placed at \$26.

Mining.-Chinese Engineering are wanted at Tls. 7.30. Raubs are steady at \$4.

Docks, Wharfs and Godowns.-Hongkong and Whampon Docks have declined to \$205 at which rate shares are in demand. Farnhams are firmer and have been negotiated at Tls. 145 and Tls. 146. Kowloon Wharfs have hardened and are inquired for at \$1071. Hongkew Wharfs have further risen land can be placed at Tls. 1571.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.-Hongkong Lands have been the medium of further business at \$1274 and close with more inquiries. Shanghai Lands are offering at Tis, 115. Hong-[58 kong Hotels have changed hands at \$145. 51]

Humphreys' Estate have been placed at \$12 and are still wanted.

Cotton Mills.—Rwos have advanced to Tls. 36, and there are buyers of Internationals at Tis. 251. Hongkong Cottons, after sales at

Cigar Factories .- Sumatras have been dis-

Miscellancous.—Green Island Cements are Buddha constitute so frequent or so essential a Farms are inquired for at \$121. A. S. Watsons Burmah, starting place of Mr. Kiplings famous | bave improved and are asked for at \$23.

YARN MARKET.

In their report, dated 24th instant, Messrs. Cawasjes Pallanjee and Co. write :- Since the issue of our last report on the roth instant pers.s. Bengal our yarn market has continued featureless. Dealers are still holding aloof and buying only for pressing requirements. Holders, on the other hand, are becoming anxious sellers and weakened by the continued absence of demand have submitted to a slight decline at which a fair quantity of superior favourite tickets have been sold and the market closes quiet but steady. No. 6r. small sales at or about previous rates. No. 8r. neglected throughout. Nos. for, and 20s. superior chops in good past fortnight comprise of about 100 bales of No. 125.; 350 bales of No. 165.; and 1,175 bales per steamers Nubia, Suisang, Kumsang and Trieste of about 6,419 bales. Shipment to bales. The unsold Stock is estimated at about 36,000 bales.

Local Yarn:—No business is reported. Japanese Yarn :-- Small lot of about 100 colossus are important in Buddhist worship, of bales No. 205, has changed hands at \$128 to

> Exchange:-We quote to-day on India at Rs. 1392 per cent. London at 1s. 10fd. = \$.

> · FORTNIGHTLY REPORT... Indian Yarn.—Since the issue of our last

report on the 10th inst, our yarn market has continued in the same depressed and dull state. cription, and to-day, as in untold centuries | The business of the interval has been small, chiefly under country orders, and confined to favourite desirable spinnings at or about previous rates. Importers as well as dealers are hands would afford comfortable standing room | becoming more and more disheartened by confor four of the worshippers, and whose gigantic | tinued heavy receipts against comparatively small clearance, and more unfavourable advices from the consuming districts where business has been checked by stringency of money and absence of the usual demand. Holders being anxious sellers and not meeting with any demand from dealers, owing to the above mentioned circumstances, are making closes quiet but steady. Sales are reported of about 4,500 bales. Shipment to Shanghai and coast ports amount to about 12,000 bales. Unsold stock is estimated at about 38,000 bales. Arrivals 6,450 bales.

Japanese Yarn.-Sales are reported of about | THE Undersigned have received instructions 100 bales No. 205, at \$128 to \$130.

Local Yam,—Nothing to be reported. Raw Cotton .- The market continues lifeless for Indian descriptions although holders are very anxious to sell. Sales are reported of about 225 bales at \$22. Unsold stock 6,700

China kinds -200 bales have changed hands at \$25 to \$27. Unsold stock.

Malwa Opium.-Sales are reported of about new 122 chests at \$1,100 to \$1,150 per picul; old 8 chests at \$1,180 to \$1.250 per picul; older 39 chests at \$1,300 to \$1,350 per picul; very old 9 chests at \$1,360 to \$1,380 per picul; stock 1,585 chests. Uncleared stock 482 chests.

Patna Opium.-Sales are reported of about 450 chests at \$1,140 to \$1,130 per chest. Stoc 3.000 chests. Uncleared stock 550 chests. Benares Opium. -- Sales are reported of about 225 chests at \$1,075 to \$1,065. Stock 1,277.

Uncleared stock 370. Persian Opium.—Sales are reported of about 70 chests at \$910 to \$1,020. Stock 2,210 chests. Exchange.-We quote to-day on India at Rs. 139 1/4 1/0 on London Sh.1-10 #d.

COMMERCIAL

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE. Salling.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS. To-day's quotations are as follows --Per picul Old t,180 Oldest@ 1,380

LEVY

EASTMAN'S KODAKS and FILMS,

Auctions.

为这 PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

MONDAY. the 27th March, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

45 Cases HENNESSY'S COGNAC (1, and 3 Stars) 1.17 Cases Robert Crawford & Co. OLD SCOTCH WHISKY | 11 Cases HOCK 15 Cases CLUB'S and CABINET WHISKY 4 Cases Boord & Son's GIN; 19 Cases CHERRY CORDIAL, &c., &c., &c.,

A few Cases of TINNED PROVISIONS TERMS :-- As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1905. PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned have received instruction

from C. A. TOMES, Esq., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, MONDAY. the 27th March, 1905, at 1,30 P.M., within his residence, No. 2, Gough Hill, The Peak,

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED,

Comprising: SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAW ing room suite, teakwood over MANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS CANTON BLACKWOOD WARE, TEAK WOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, BRUSSELS and TIENTSIN CARPETS and RUGS, SHANGHAI CUR TAINS, BRASS BEDSTEADS with WIR HAIR MATTRESSES, PICTURES TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BI VELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, MARBLE BATH TUBS,

One AMERICAN MARBLE REFRI-GERATOR;

One COTTAGE PIANO, by M. F. Rachals & Co., Hamburg, (in Good Order and Condi-Catalogues will be issued. Terms :-- As usual,

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hougkong, 21st March, 1905.

. PUBLIC AUCTION: THE Undersigned have received instructions

to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1905, at 71 A.M., at 8am Yick Coal Storage Yard, Mongkok, 2,900 Tons of GOOD LUMP MOJI COAL (in Good Order and Condition),

in Lots of 100 Tons each. TERMS :--- As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1905. PUBLIC AUCTION.

from Mrs. G. S. WEBB, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, WEDNESDAY,

the 20th March, 1905, at 2 P.M., within her residence, "Killadoon," Wanchai Road, THE WHOLE OF HER VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THEREIN CONTAINED,

Comprising: TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BE-VELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASH-STANDS, TOILET SETS, BRASS-MOUNT. ED IRON BEDSTEADS with WIRE and RATTAN MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS, PICTURES, GLASS-WARE, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS

One SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by John Broadwood & Sons, London. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS :- As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 23rd March, 1905.

PUBLIC AUCTION. TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, MONDAY,

the 3rd day of April, 1905, at 3 o'clock P.M.,

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, at the premises.

THE Very Valuable Leasehold Messuage and Premises, known as No. 24, LI YUEN STREET EAST, situate on Section I of Marine Lot No. 10 B which is held for the residue of a term of 984

For further particulars and conditions of WILKINSON AND GRIST, Solicitors for the Vendor,

or to GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 23rd March, 1901.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are prepared, during suspension of their Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice, to Book Cargo and Issue Bills of Lading to SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVER-LAND POINTS in the UNITED STATES and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM SEAT-TLE, as hitherto, by the Steamers of the NORTHERN PACIFIC S., S., Co., BOSTON STEAMSHIP and TOWBOAT Cos., OCEAN S. S. Co. and CHINA MUTUAL S. N. Co. For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in PRINCE's BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.

B. MORI Acting Manager, Hongkong, 24th January, 1905.

Intimations.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS. "When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you. and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the worldwide popularity of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of suprema excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: , "I have used it in cases where cod liver oll was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age. "Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD. OODS received on Storage in the WAN-

CHAI STORING COMPANY'S Godowns at EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LD., PIANO AND ORGAN

Hongkong, 24th March, 1905.

MANUFACTURERS. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, FIRST FLOOR.

LTAVE just received a shipment of second 11 hand Pianos from \$200 upwards, and a written guarantee for a test period of TWO Years given for each instrument.

A large consignment of records at the low

The largest and most varied Stock of Music

figure at \$1.80 each, 5%, on wholesale orders,

in China. Inspection solicited. Our workmen are experienced men., WE DEFY COMPETITION. Inspection Invited.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1905.

THE WINE GROWERS



BARRETTO & Co., General Agents, Hongkong.

GUINNESS'S STOUT. "THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND

STOUT" is the Finest Bottling of Guinness's Staut. "THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND

STOUT" is the very Finest Stout brewed by Mesars. A. Guinness, Son & Co., Dublin.

"THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND STOUT* is not medicated nor chemicalized.

"THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND STOUT" Consumers wishing to drink perfectly pure Stout of the very finest quality should

drink Pig Brand Stout.

"THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND STOUT" Pig Brand Stout is better bottled, better packed, and has stronger packages than its rivals.

"THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND STOUT."

Pig Brand Stout gently assists digestion. "THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND STOUT."

Pig Brand Stout is a food as well as a drink "THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND

BTOUT." Pig Brand Stout may be recommended by

nedical men to their most delicate patients, "THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND STOUT."

Pig Brand Stout has been celebrated for thirty

years in the leading Colonial and Foreign Markets. "THE CELEBRATED PIG BRAND

STOUT." Pig Brand Stout is only slightly higher in price than other bottlings of Guinness's. Per cask of 8 dozen prints \$24.00

> BARRETTO & Co. Agents, Nos, 22 & 24, Bank Buildings.

4 n quarts \$10.00

Queen's Road Central. Hongl.ong, 16th March, 1905.

Condon-Bank T.T......1/10 5/16 demand110 4 months' sight1/10 9/16 America—Bank T.T.45 Do. demand138# Shanghai-Bank T.T.71 Japan-Bank T.T.91 Java-Bank T.T. 30 days sight San Francisco & New York 452 4 months' sight 30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/10 15/10

Benares New@ 1,075

HERMANOS. D'AMOND MERCHANTS, JEWEL LERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES. OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YEARS" guarantee given to every purchaser,

40. QUEENS ROAD, Watson's Building,

Untimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

PORT

VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE MANY YEARS IN BOTTLE.

A CHOICE AFTER-DINNER WINE.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1905.

WINE.

AND

SPIRIT MERCHANTS

HONGKONG,

34. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

FIRST FLOOR,

(WM. POWELL & Co.'s old premises).

per dozen.

SCHWEPPES Soda Water, ... } \$3.00

SCHWEPPES TONIC,) Ordinary Bottles

SCHWEPPES Stone Ginger Ale, ? Stone Bottles

N.B.-We have been appointed sole agents for China for Messrs. Schweppes Acrated Waters, and we have made arrangements to have fresh consignments shipped to us by every

mail boat.

N.B .- All our Wines and Spirits are bottled at home, thereby ensuring to our Customers all the advantages accruing from bottling done at home under the direct supervision of the Growers and Distillers as compared to bottling done in China by Chinamen at the service of European Firms.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1904.

NOTICE All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and, Addrove.

Ordinary turiness communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution. SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE). DATLY-\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY-\$18 per annum.

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world is 30 cents per quatter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-Are contact.

Che Mangkong Celegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

A HINT TO INVESTORS. The decision of the Straits Government to withhold from the shareholders of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company the 15 per cent. compensation which they claimed over and above the actual value of the property which the Government have expropriated is likely to lead to much misgiving on the part of those who have invested their money in similar undertakings. It simply means that the Government are in a position to over-ride the law, which, in the Straits, recognises the right of those, whose land has been compulsorily acquired, to 15 per cent. compensation. So well understood is the law on the point, and so frequently has it been exercised in favour of those whose property had been taken for administrative or other purposes, that the 15 per cent, compensation was a settled principle in the legal world. On the pleathat the purchase and sale of land was not the main object of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, the Government have abrogated the right of the shareholders to compensa-

tion. They claimed that this expropriation was not a compulsory acquisition of land, but a compulsorý change of investment. To the mere outsider that seems to be quibbling with words. It certainly shows marvellously little consideration for the shareholder, who is tossed backwards and forwards at the whim of the Government like an impotent shuttlecock. What is worse, it may be taken as a precedent when other schemes of similar import emanate from that august body the Colonial Office. The rights of private citizens in this part of the world may not be very great, but they are at least worth some attention, although the apparently highhanded action of the Straits Government | Owing to the inclemency of the weather the does not lend colour to the idea that any attention was given to that side of the Corps, which was to have taken place at Causequestion. From the point of view of the way Bry, this afternoon, has been postponed to average investor there is much that remains inexplicable in the action of the Straits Government. After many years of hard work, the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company had built up a business that was of supreme | Official Member of the Executive Council importance to the port of Singapore. Share- vice Dr. J. M. Atkinson, on leave. holders had relinquished part of their dividends in order that the scope of the Company's operations might be enlarged, and the works developed. They had done so with the object of benefiting in the future from their immediate self-sacrifice—all to no purpose. They had acquired lands in the vicinity of the docks, having in view the expansion of their business. Now the Government comes along and says that these lands are part and parcel of the Company's business and, consequently, no compensation is due. But to-day these lands are exceedingly valuable; had it not been for the efforts of the Tangong Pagar Dock Company the lands would have been practically worthless. Before the Company started operations, Tanjong Pagar was a mere swamp, valueless to anybody except a lew Malay fishermen. The Company drained the ground, reclaimed it, and converted the swamp into an important property. It is true that the Company acquired the land on cheap terms from the Government, but is that any reason intended to utilise the land, they should have maintained a firm grip on it from the first. In that case shareholders would have received their dividends in full, knowing how precarious was the tenure on which they held the property, and the vast work of progress at Tanjong Pagar would have remained half finished. It would seem that the more a corporation does to improve the face of the earth, the less consideration does it get. The speculator in land would appear to have the best of it, for his only object is to hold the property until it becomes valuable through the energy of his neighbours. In

Hongkong land speculation was an extreme-

ly profitable game, at one time; but as far

not be argued that the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company secured their land for other than | ing the absence from the Colony of H. E. business purposes, and to say that because that land is necessary to the future development of the docks and therefore not entitled to be considered in a claim for compensation, seems ridiculous on the face of it. The Company, we maintain, should have the benefit of their foresight. If the Government contend, as they do, that Tanjong Pagar Dock Company have the monopoly of warehouse accommodation and water frontage who is to blame unless it be the Government? However, the fact remains that the shareholder has been quietly shelved, his claims disregarded, and his interests thrown aside. It is his duty to remain humble, to believe that all things are for the best, and to reflect that if he has not himself materially profited by the so-called "compulsory acquisition," he has benefited hundreds but in every part of the world. This may | Langkat, Ld.:be a pleasant thought, but he is a philosopher who can appreciate it. To Hongkong investors the crux of the question lies in the consideration of what would happen should the Colonial Office see fit to exert their superabundant energies on this Colony. It is there that the Straits precedent should | Kerosine shipped since the date of the prove of infinite service in causing Hongkong investors to guard against any similar diversion of the funds to which they might be

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

legitimately due.

THE staff at Victoria Gaol comprises 34 Europeans and 65 Indians.

THE English Mail of the 25th February was delivered in London on the 24th inst.

Hongkong Schools have been postponed.

Prison (Belilios Reformatory) during 1994 was

SALES of small lots of Crown land at Sam Tsun and Wong Chuk Tsün are advertised to take place on 3rd prox.

QUARANTINE restrictions are enforced at Hongkong against Shanghai, for small-pox, and Tambui, Formosa, for plague.

SANITARY measures are still adopted against Hongkong at Manila, Newchwang, Madras, Siam, Orissa and Chittagong.

THE delivery of the judgment by Mr. F. A Hazeland in the case of Messrs. Punchard Lowther and Co's alleged unlicensed boats has been postponed until Monday next at

annual inspection of the Hongkong' Volunteer the 15th April.

H. E. the Governor has appointed provisionally or until further notice Dr. F. W. Clark, acting Principal Civil Medical Officer, to be an

THE value of work performed in the printing department on account of the gaol and other departments during last year was \$28,552.14, of which \$5,917.95 was for Post Office work \$4,161.80 Sanitary Board, \$3,640.85 Police, and \$3,583 94 Harbour Department.

An officer on one of the northern coast steamers states that many floating mines are still to be seen in the sea, principally near Weihaiwei the "Mutiny of the Bounty." It is 500 miles and round the Shantung peninsula; and that, long and sixty broad, and contains valuable dealthough reported to the naval officials at Weihaiwei no steps are being taken to secure or explode them.

Sir Henry Tichborne-whose name was rendered famous by that cause or the of thirty years ago, the Tachborne cone-arrived in Hongkong this week by the P. & O. str. Simla. Sir Henry is on a tour round the world, and taking matters leisurely, expects to reach England some months hence.

THE crew of the s.s. Vauxhall Bridge, recently in Hongkong, and which arrived in Colombo the other morning from Cochin, complained foresight and energy? If the Government had | discharge at that port, refusing to go any further in the vessel. The Captain arranged to discharge the crew and take on a new one.

> Honours as regards "houses" were pretty evenly divided between the Dallas-Bandmann Company and the Westminster Glee and Concert Party, who appeared in the City Hall last night. The performance of "The Cingalee," by request, was a particularly good one and went off well. To-night's performance will be that of "The Orchid," while the result of the ballot will tell us what pieces are to be staged on Monday and Tuesday.

THE S. F. Press announces that, in consequence of complaints received from the authorities at Calcutta, Rangoon, Colombo, Bombay, and Hongkong, regarding seamen as it lay in the power of the Government the (not being natives of the country) being sent to these ports, masters, owners and agents are system was adopted of restricting the area of warned that seamen should not be sent to the the ground to be sold, in order that people of above ports; and that vessels from which such small means might have an opportunity of subseamen are discharged are liable for all exmitting bids. The result was that the sites penses incurred in their behalf, including any were acquired by people who proposed to expense which might be incurred in returning erect residences on the ground, and to have them to the port at which they were dis-[33-1] an abiding interest in the Colony. It could | charged,

IT is officially notified in the Gazette that dur-Major-General Villiers Hatton, C.B., on inspection duty, Colonel W. G. B. Western, C.B., and Royal West Kent Regiment, will be in command of the troops.

THE Russian Government, acting through agents of several nationalities, are engaged in acquiring British steamers for use as transports for provisioning the Baltic fleets. Already they have purchased vessels whose total tonnage amounts to about 40,000. A new oil-tank steamer, with a carrying capacity of 8,750 tons has been bought from Sir Christopher Furness, M.P. No sooner had the purchase been effected than the agents declared that it was wanted to act as a fresh water carrier to the Baltic fleet.

THE following telegraphic information, dated the 17th inst., has been received from the Suma tra Director and Manager of the Mantschappy of his fellow-citizens, not only in Singapore, tot Mijn-Boschsen-Landbouwexploitatie in

Daily aggregate output of Crude l'etro-

Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date240,000

Kerosine made since the date of the prepreceding half-monthly telegram ... 100,000

Kerosine in stock at Refinery at date ... 45,co:

How many peop'e could answer off-hand the question, "What is tutenagging"? One might hazard as a guess that it was an obscure phrase in golf slang, a new form of sport, or, perhaps, another rame for the "conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman." As a matter of fact, it is a form of aestheticism, very select, fashionable, and expensive, born of the war in the Far East, which has started a craze for all things of Japanese and Chinese manufacture. "Tutenag" is a dultish grey metal, an alloy of Chinese salt-cellars, per per-pots, knife handles, and dishes are made of it, and some of the genuine THE daily average of prisoners in the Branch | Chinese engraving work done upon it is certainly wonderful. "Tutenagging" is therefore go out of favour directly it becomes popular.

> necessary to place it in the National Museum. Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister, in presenting the painting as a recognition of America's part in preservation of Chinese neutrality, said that recent events in his country had proved China could place the firmest reliance on the disinterested friendship of the United States. In accepting the portrait | will agree with me is an important economy. Mr. Roosevelt said it would be a lasting memorial of the goodwill uniting the two countries. He asked the Vinjster to convey to Downger-Empress his thanks and his be wishes for her health and happiness.

ACCORDING to fate Australian papers, Germany is negotiating for the acquisition of the island of Timor, which is within a few hours' steaming of Port Parwin, the northern terminus of the Australian trans-continental telegraph line. "If ever England should become involved in a war with Germany," remarks a North Australian paper, "the latter Power will possess some fine strategical points for an attack on Australia." The proposed the adoption of the report and ac-British acquisition of Timor was strongly counts. urged some years ago, but without any practical result, and the Commonwealth Government is now being exhorted to take action in that direction. Timor is probably best known and remembered as the spot reached by Admiral Bligh at the end of his famous voyage | Committee. of three thousand miles in an open boat after posits of gold, copper, and iron. The Dutch and the Portuguese have settlements on the

THE funeral of Sir Robert Jardine took place

at Lockerbie on 21st ult. A memorial service was held at noon at St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Cont-street, Belgravia. The Rev. Archibald Fleming, the minister, officiated. While the members of the congregation were assembling, Mr. John Lowe, the organist, played Beethoven's "March on the Death of a Hero" and Chopin's "Funeral March." The hymns were." O God, our help in ages past," "There is a land of pure delight," and "Sleep why they should now be penalised for their | that they were tired out and demanded their | thy last Sleep." After the blessing the "Dead | the death of Tang Yuen, a prisoner in Victoria March " in Saul was played. Among members of the congregation were Sir Heron-Maxwell, Sir James Thompson, Lady Lucas, Lady Younghusband, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Macvicar Anderson, Mrs. H. F. J. Camp bell, Mr. Jardine, K.C., Mr. R. C Antrobus, Mr. Maclean, Mrs. James J. Bell-Irving, Miss lvy Bell-Irving and Miss M. Bell-Irving, Mr. Hugh Matheson, Mr. Oswald Magniac, and Mr. Claude Magniac. To few people outside the British Isles will. Sir Robert's death bring back more striking memories than to the Marquis Ito. Many years ago, when it was an offence punishable by death for a Japanese to leave his native country, it was the firm of Jardine, Natheson and Co, which played so important a part in the Marquis's escape to Lurope with four other youths. Their object, of course, was to study Western methods, but at Shanghai the little party separated. Ito and one of his friends embarking on an English sailing ship in order to learn navigation and seamanthip at first hand. On reaching London they were met by a representative of Sir-Robert Jardine's firm, who provided them with money and lodgings. All but one of these intrepid men were raised in due course to the Japanese pectage,

CHINA-MANILA STEAMSHIP CO, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the China-Manila Steamship Co., Ltd., was held in the offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, this force noon. The Hon. Mr. R. Shewan presided, and the others present were Messrs. N. A. Siebs, H. P. White, A. V. Apcar, Anthony Babington, G. Somerville, G. Moffatt, A. G. Gordon, and W. A. Stopani.

The Chairman said :- Gentlemen, with your permission we will follow the usual custom and take the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for sometime, as read. You will see from the accounts that, instead of the debit balance last year of \$63,123.66 we have this year a balance at credit of profit and loss account of \$38,107.70 out of which, in deference to the wishes of shareholders, although under the circumstances we would not ourselves recommend it, it is proposed to pay a dividend of \$1 per share absorbing \$24,275 00 which, after placing \$5,000 to reserve fund as required by the Articles of Association, will leave \$8,832.70 to the credit of the new account for 1905. You will also observe that the new steamers Rubi Cases. and Zafiro have left a fair profit of nearly Then, of course, there are the 'old birds' to be \$100,000, while the old boat, the Perla, made a cedling half monthly telegram 83,000 loss of nearly \$30,000. The Perla has been sold and the policy which we adopted in built ing those two modern p. Lenger steamers and getting rid of the old and small cargo boats is now fully indicated by the results shewn. The fact is that, with the change of government in the Philippines the nature of the trade between here and Manila has completely changed. Formerly, we depended upon Chinese cargo and the coolie trade for our principat revenue, but Chinese are now more or less excluded from these islands, and we have to fall back upon foreign cargo and saloon passengers for our income. (argo from Hongkong has been fairly plentiful throughout the year, but the supply of tonnage has been excessive, and rates of freight have in conse-THE athletic sports in connection with the copper, zinc, and nickel. All sorts of curious equence been kept down. From Manila to Hongkong on the other hand the scarcity of cargo depicted by my predecessor this time, last year continued throughout 1904, through I am glad to say there ha the pursuit of a new extravagance which will been an improvement in this respect lately. The accounts require no special explanation. We have had to write off a large amount for THE portrait of the Downger-Empress of China, | depreciation, but this only proves the wisdom painted by Miss Carl, which has been exhibited of our former policy of writing off depreciation at the Chicago Exposition, was on 18th ult. regularly every year. Had we not departed handed to President Roosevelt on behalf of from that rule during the last three years we the United States. The portrait will not be on. should not have had this large amount to write view at the White House, as its size renders it off now. The lesson learnt is that depreciation goes on whether we ignore it or not, and that sooner or later we have to reckon with it, no matter how we try to shut our eyes to the fact The reduction in capital has been effected satisfactorily, and the only comment I have to

make on that is that it will enable us to save some.\$12,000, a year in insurance, which you Interest paid is rather less, but the Company's debt to its bankers is still high, and must be reduced before we can expect larger dividends. On the whole our prospects seem better than they have been for some time past. Our boats are the favourites in the trade and can hold their own with any, and with care, good fortune in the matter of accidents and strict attention to keeping down expenses consistent with

the adoption of the repot, and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may desire to put. No questions were asked, and the Chairman Mr. N. A. Siebs seconded the motion, which was unanimously carr ed. Mr. A. G. Gordon, moved that the Hon, Mr.

efficiency we should be able to lay before you

a still better report next year. I'efore moving

R. Shewan, Messrs. N. A. Siebs, H. P. White, and A. V. Apcar be 're-elected the Consulting

Mr. A. Babington seconded and the motion

was adopted. On the motion of Mr. A. V. Apcar seconded by Mr. H. P. White, Messrs. T. Arnold and W. H. Potts were re-appointed auditors of the Company.

The Chairman stated that dividend warrants would be ready on Monday. The meeting then ended.

DEATH OF A FRISONER

AT THE GAOL

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, sitting as Coroner, an inquiry was held regarding the circumstances touching the | Gaol, who was under sentence for robbery with violence. The following jury was empannelled .- Messrs. J.-L. Cotter (foreman), Solomon Curreem and Alexander Bryson.

E. J. Pierpoint, chief warder, Victoria Gaol, stated that the body which the jurors had just viewed was that of Tang Yuen, who was received in the prison on the 21st of September 1903, to serve a sentence of five years' hard labour, imposed upon him at the Criminal Sessions.

Harban Singh, assistant hospital warder at Victoria Gaol, said the deceased died at 12.25 a.m. to-day.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Medical Officer, Victoria Gaol, stated that on the 20th inst., he examined deceased and admitted him to hospital. He was suffering from acute inflammation of the lower lip, extending to the left side of the face, and this developed into gangrene, on which he rapidly lost strength and died. He last saw him alive at II a.m on the 24th inst., and lest full directions for his treatment. The cause of death was, in his opinion, gangrenous stomatitis.

Death from natural causes was the verdict of

VICTORIA GAOL.

TWELVE MONTHS' RECKONING.

"Owing to the overcrowded state of the Victoria Gaol it was again necessary, on account of the inadequate cell accommodation, to locate as many as three hundred prisoners in the corridors. The store rooms over the hospital had also to be used as association wards during the greater part of the year." This is what Mr. F. . Badeley says in his report for 19:4 on the working of this indispensable institution, and although it shows a condition of affairs which it is to be hoped will be averted by the additional accommodation proposed to be erected it does not by any means indicate a great increase in our prison population. For 24 t days during the year the daily number of persons 'doing time' in the gaol varied between 600 and 834, and on 96 days of that period the numbers were over 700, thus giving a daily average of 716, as against 653 in 1903, 576 in 1902, 499 in 1901, and 486 in 1900. But reckoning these figures at a percentage to the estimated population of Hongkong the increase is very slight. Last year, when there were considered to be 361,206 people in the Colony the percentage worked out to '201 us against '200 the year previnus, 184 in 1902, 165 in 1901, and 185 in 1900. taken into account, and from the report of the Superintendent of the gaol it is seen that the percentage of prisoners admitted to prison with previous convictions recorded against them to the total number of admissions, was 12 26, as compared with 15.92 for the year 1903.

The number of persons committed to prison under sentence from the ordinary courts was 7.305, besides 95 soldiers and sailors sentenced by courts martial. There were 64 prisoners admitted for debt, making a total of 7,464. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were as follows:-convicted by the ordinary courts, 7,144, convicted by courts martial, 74 and debtors, 55, making a total of 7,273. There was thus an increase of 191 in 1904 on the total number for the previous year. The number of prisoners convicted from the New Territories was 80.

Fifty juveniles were admitted during the year, 34 of whom were sentenced to be detained 48 hours and to be whipped; the remainder were sentenced to various terms of imprison-

There were 798 punishments for breach of prison discipline during the year, as compared with 1,903 for the preceding year. There were three cases in which corporal punishment was awarded, two of which were (with the birch rod) sentenced by the Assistant Superintendent alone, and one with the cat-o'-nine-tails by the same officer in conjunction with a Justice of the Peace.

Twenty-four prisoners were reported for fighting with or assaulting each other, 21 were found in possession of tobacco, and 540 were reported either for talking, idling, short oakum picking or such-like offences, There were 103 floggings during the year, 21 of which were ordered by a judge, and 79 by a magistrate. REVENUE FROM THE PRIS. N.

It is seen from the report that the average cost per prisoner was \$104.77, compared with \$108.92 for 1903. The principal item towards reducing this cost was the prisoners' earnings amounting to \$33,507.79, the corresponding sum in 1903 having been \$31,488.61. This amount of \$31,507.79, was made up from the various industries and was the difference between the value of articles manufactured or work done (\$53,449.84) and the expenditure of materials (\$ 9942.05). This was made up as follows:--Oakum \$687.67, coir \$1,314.45, net-making \$332.36, tailoring \$342.73, rattanwork \$18.77, tin-smelting \$167.39, carpentry

\$491.96, grass-matting \$50.01, shoe-making \$368.34, laundry \$11,604.08, and printing and bookbinding \$18,130.03. The sum of \$53,449 84 comprised amounts of \$5,512.01 which has been or will be paid into the bank and \$47,938.13 for work done for the; gaol and Government departments which, if if had not been carried out by the pritorers would have had to be paid for to contractors.

FINGER PRINTS.

Mr. Badeley, after alluding to the good conduct of the staff during the year, tells us that when he returned from leave of absence on 18th March, and resumed charge of the prison, he introduced the system of identification by finger impressions in the Victoria Gaol and now all criminals have their finger prints taken on admission to prison. Mr. R. II. A. Craig, took up the study of the finger print system at New Scotland Yard while on leave,

OWING to the recrudescence of piracy around Kwangchouwan the Minister for France at Peking has approached the Chinese government with a view to its suppression, and the Viceroy of Canton has been instructed to take energetic measure against these people.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUB.

Indian (Gregory Apcar) 27th inst. German (Prins Eltel Friedrich) 28th inst. a.m. German (Prins Regent Luitpold) 28th inst. Canadian (Tartar) 29th inst. Canadian (Empress of India) 10th prox.

The Chartered s.s. Ras Rowa from Hamburg lest Singapore for this port on 24th inst., and may be expected here on 30th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. Segovia from Hamburg left Singapore for this port on 24th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 30th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Alhenian arrived at Kobe at 5.30 p m., on 23rd inst, and left again at 2.30 p.m., Friday, for Yokohama where she is due to arrive at 7, p.m., on 25th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Prinz Ellel Friedrick carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the .8th ult, left Singapore on Thursday, at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on 28th inst., a.m.

TELEGRAMS

[Reuter's.]

Russia and Persia. LONDON, 23rd March.

A Russian consulate has been established at Bandar Abbas, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

England and Japan.

A striking article has appeared in the Times, based upon a letter from its Tokio correspondent dated the 10th February, wherein the views of Japanese on the alliance with Great Britain are enunciated. It declares that there is no danger of British vacilation or weakness about excluding the interference of third parties at the final settlement of the war, and proceeds to discuss sympathetically the suggestion of Japanese publicists to transform the alliance into an agreement, absolutely binding each to assist the other in the event of war.

Japanese army wherever required would reduce the menace to China, Persia, and Afghanistan into perpetual impotence.

The Times cannot yet determine whether this is within the range of practical politics; but is confident that, if realizable, it will achieve a great end aimed at.

The New Russian Internal Loan.

The agreement for the new Russian internal loan has been signed; it will be issued at 96 and be redeemable in 50 years.

The German Emperor's visit to the Mediterranean.

The German Emperor has left Bremen on a liner for Lisbon, Tangier and the Mediter-

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

The most important feature of ten months seaborne trade may be noticed in the large imports of piece-goods, machinery and sugar, and large exports of wheat, jute and hides and skins. The imports of gold, too, have been exceedingly large, amounting to eighteen crores. As regards sugar, it seems that, despite countervailing duties and all other checks Austrian bectroot sugar is forging ahead, as may be seen from the following comparative table:

1903-4 45,262

1904-5 1, 1,263,368 I hus the imports, which shrank last year to exceedingly small proportions, shot up 45 per cen higher than in the year immediately preceding it. But what is more worthy of notice is that, owing, presumably, to this heavy import o Austrian beet sugar and the phenomenal quantity of Java sugar imported, there is small falling off in Mauritius sugar as may be seen from the following figures:

1902-03 1903-04 1904-05

out 277 per cent, better than the imports of pirates in the short space of five days. 1902-03. Evidently Mauritius will have to look to its laurels; should Java continue its exports | the Iphingenia, steamed towards the junks in future in the same proportion it would go with the intention of making the crews give hard with that colony. But trade has its ups | up some of the stolen gear and fittings, and and downs. There is the law of compensation | though the Iphigenia fired a blank shot across Mauritius killed the Irdian sugar trade, and it the bows of the foremost junk the pirates paid would seem as if Java were to snatch the trade I no attention but setall sail and hurried off. For from Mauritius in turn. It should be remem, some unaccountable reason they were not bered that Java is nearer India than that pursued, though one junk stranded in her island, that the sugarcane grown in the hurry to get away and was boarded at once Malacca Islands is more productive of saccha- by Mr. Tully's party, and found to be half rine matter ton per ton, and that the machinery | full of looted gear. On seeing the party board for refining it is up-to date. All these are his junk the master jumped overboard and favourable elements for Java sugar becoming was not seen again. The curious part of the extremely popular in this country and slowly affair was that, though a thorough search was driving out the Mauritian. At the same time made of the junk, no arms of any description it is deplorable that Indian capitalists do not embark on this indigenous enterprise.

known from times immemorial. There are the | divulge what province the pirates came from in records of the East India Company to testify order to try to force the natives there to pay for to the fact that only a century ago Indian sugar the damage wrought. It will be instructive to was exported as far as Cadizliand Brazil. The learn, as no doubt we shall do in due course, North-West Provinces, Bengal and Madras why these pirates, caught red-handed with are most favoured by nature for the cultivation | looted British property in their possession, after of the sugarcane in enormous quantities, which | being chased by a cruiser, were still allowed would supply all the sugar needed for domestic to go scott free ! consumption, but, now imported annually to the value of seven crores of supees on an a small stranded Japanese steamer, and the average. The necessary capital and enterprize pirates could be seen from the deck of the are needed for the development of this industry. | Progress busily looting her. As they did not At present there is a substantial company of British capitalists who are pursuing the Iphigenia sailed for Hongkong on the 18th the industry in Behar on an extensive scale, with the latest improvements in machinery. Surely Bengal, which is rich in wealth and which has already done so hand. | truction. Three junks were seen to sail away somely in the matter of jute manufacture and coalmining, can very well turn its attention to this profitable industry. A revival in it is destined to enrich the country and employ a fraction of the labourer in a most productive employment yielding 'him a higher wage than an anna per day, which hardly gives him two full meals. The attention of Bombay capitalists should be drawn to the development of the industry in the Presidency. There are large tracts in Thana and lower down the Malabar Coast where an immense cultivation could be carried on, culminating in handsome profits. The cotton industry is well-established. Let the wealth commercial members of the Indian community low turn their attention to a revival of the sugar industry with the aid of the most modern machinery available. - Advocate of India.

·LOCTING THE STEAMER "SHREWSBURY."

CRUISER FIRES BLANK SHOT.

It will be remembered by our readers that when the salvage party on board of the s.s. Progress arrived at the scene of the wreck of the collier Shrewsbury, on the 18th ulto, a number of junks were observed hovering around the ship, while about a dozen sampans were noticed alongside in waiting for their crews who were on board looting the vessel. On the approach of the Progress most of these men got away in the sampans, but eleven of them were captured on board. As it was found necessary to obtain more labour to discharge the coal from the Shrewsbury, it was decided that the Progress should return to Hongkong for a further batch of coolies, and the captives were released in order to prevent, if possible, any trouble during the absence of the Progress, or interference with the salvage The co-operation of the British Navy and | party left on board the Shi existery to make the necessary preparations for the salvage operation. The Progress returned to the scene of the wreck on the 26th ult., and found that the engine and boiler rooms had been pumped out and coal was then being discharged. It was noticed that junks were still hovering around the Baron Gordon, and that of the Baron Gordon and caused the pirates to set sail for safety. Next day the looter's re-appeared in large numbers, but again one shot at them sent the men to the right about. In all, there were thirteen junks, but after the firing of the shots their crews gave no further trouble, and the work of

floating of the steamer and the return of the doubt to the weather. Mr. T. C. Sterndale-Progress to the wreck for salvage appliances | Bennett took the place of Mr. W. Llewellyn. has been recorded in our columns, but who was indisposed, and sang in fine style the details concerning her experiences on her last | well-known-"1 shot an arrow." As an encore trip down have not so far been fully recorded. he gave an Irish song with the naiveté cf an We have reported that on her leaving again Irishman. Indeed, Mr. Sterndale-Bennett is for the wreck, the Progress was convoyed a tower of strength to the Concert Party, for by H.M.S. Iphigenia, as fears were entertained | besides being an admirable bass singer he is that the pirates would be swarming around in pianist of the first order. Madame Marie such numbers as to dare to molest the party, Hooton received an ovation on her first Thus escorted the Pregress arrived along- appearance. She sang a love-song of the side the Shriwsbury on the 16th ult, and there found thirteen junks at anchor near the wreck. On sighting the Progress and the British cruiser, the pirates discharged her best. An encore was demanded, however, all their loot into sampans which they immediately sank in shallow water alongside the Baron Gordon, and themselves set sail and made off. On board the Shrewsbury the wreckers' work was everywhere in evidence; the pumps had been broken up, wantonly, all brass and copper fittings torn off, even the deck-plates and bulwarks being unrivetted apparently by skilled aid experienced hands, while all the rigging had been cut down, and piled on the deck ready for removal to the Java.......Cwts. 493,805 1.014,195 1,861,798. marauders' junks. Even the top-masts had Mauritius... , 1,518,885 1,915,695 1,488,731 | b. en unshipped and hauled down to the dock, It will be seen that there is a falling off of and three-inch iron plates were found to have 462,967 cwts. in Mauritius imports compared | been cut through so as to render them more with last year. \But the most significant fact is handy for removal, valuable powerful pumps that Java is shooting ahead of Mauritius were hacked to pieces for the sake of small From 493,806 cwts. in 1902-03 to 1,014 195 quantities of white metal linings inside while cwts, in the following year was a big leap, but | winches and the windlass were rendered useeven that leap has been surpassed by the less. When subsequently a party of officers quantity recorded for the ten months of the and engineers from the Iphigenia boarded the current official year. Practically Java sugar | denuded vessel they could not refrain from has made in two years a progress which works | remarking upon the havoc wrought by the

salving the Shrewsbury then proceeded without

inter uption.

On the 17th inst., the Progress, followed by were found aboard her, and for that reason, the men were not arrested. At first it was con-Sugar-making is one of the Indian industries | sidered advisable to hold them and make them

Near the Shrewsbury, but in the lagoon, was appear inclined to molest the Progress party inst, and the pirate junks then swooped down again and many went on board the Baron Gordon to continue their work of wanton desladen deep with stolen gear. By that time the weather had moderated considerably, and the Progress was able to get over some of the boilers, pumps, anchors and chains from the Shrewsbury, but the next day the weather again roughened, and as it was dangerous for her to remain where she was, she cruised about until daylight next day when all hope of salving | jurisdiction of the Chinese Government, were anything more was abandoned, and the vessel's | placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magishead was pointed for Hongkong. She had got but a few hundred yards away when all the peared for their extradition, they being wanted upon the ill-fated Shrewsbury, and the pirates | hery in the districts mentioned. The case was

WESTMINSTER GLEE PARTY.

A TREAT TO MUSIC LOVERS.

It was a small but appreciative audience which assembled in the St. Andrew's Hall last night, to enjoy the singing of the well-known Westminster Glee and Concert Party. At first, indeed, it seemed as if the audience would be confined to half-a-dozen people, but before the concert began there was a fairly representative gathering of music lovers in Hongkong, and their fortitude in defying the elements was well rewarded. The feature of the programme was its old-time character; it might have been ramed a century ago, with its madriguts and glees and carols. Occasionally a Scotch song was introduced, and as a matter of fact, there was one stage of the performance when one might have thought he was at a Burn's Concert. Almost every item in the programme was encored; the audience was insistent upon encores, and it was well that allowance had been made for such appreciation, otherwise the concert would have been protracted long beyoud the " wee sma 'oor." The concert opened

with a madrigal--"This pleasant month

derick Bauhof, and Sterndale-Bennett.

Maie" by Beale. It was rendered by Messrs.

Edward Branscombe, Haydn Fraser, Fre-

was in "Hail, smiling morn," however, that

we first began to realise the capabilities of the

singers. The quartette of men was joined by a quartette of young choristers, and the strong sampans were taking off their crews to the rich voices of the seniors blended beautifully vessel, from which everything portable had with the clarion tones of the juniors. At the been removed. The Progress stenmed close | e d of the piece, the audience vociferously up to the junks, which immediately cleared off, demanded an encore, and "Come and watch and as they made for the other side of the the daylight dawning" was given, a most ship, she fired a few shots, at the funnel melodious glee, in the course of which the high soprano of Master Ludlow was heard to fine effect. The duet by Master Ludlow and Travis -" I know a bank-" was the first opportunity afforded of judging the value of the boys' voices unassisted by the strong background of the seniors. Master Ludlow has a voice of marvellous purity and range, and his sweeping cadences were rendered with wonderful beauty. Master Travis proved an admirable assistant, The disappointment which followed the re- although somewhat husky at times, due no northern wilds; her powerful contralto, and fine expression, gave force and meaning to the melody, but Madame Hooton was hardly at and "Loch Lomond" was given, but in the well-known Scotch hallad Madame Hooton was not yet seen to advantage. It was not until the second part of the programme, when she sang "Doon the burn, Davie, lad" that the full power and depth of feeling contained in her voice were apparent. It was, in our opinion, the success of the evening, and the audience seemed to think so also. These old ballads with their wealth of expression, their range in melody, and their plaintiveness which anon turns into sudden bursts of paiety impose exceptional demands on a singer, but Madame Hooton rendered the old song in a manner that could not have been surpassed. The encore What do summer fairies do" with its refrain "I wonder" seemed meretricious and superficial efter the fine rendering of the former song. To continue with the first part, Messrs. Fraser, Bauhof and Sterndale-Bennett sang a laughable little comedy "'Twas you, 'ir," which was followed by "Old Thomas Dead"-trifling little pieces which accentuated the beauty of the other songs. In "Gentle Spring," the four choristers began in rather a halting fashion, but quickly gained confidence and the sweetness of their voices was greatly admired. They were not so good alone, however, as when assisted by their seniors. An encore, "Silver Moonbeams," was of the same character. The only point to be not ced about the boys' singing was their absolute stolidity; they could soften or strengthen their tones according toinstructions, but there was practically no expression in their attitude. One of the finest of the part songs was the rendering of Gounod's "Send out thy light," sung by the men and boys together. There was not a flaw to be found in the piece, but curiously enough it was not encored. Mr. Edward Branscombe sang a long sea ditty entitled-"The Lowland Sea"; it was characterised by a robustness, and expression alike admirable, moderating to a pianissimo towards the close, which effectively proved the variety of this tenor's capabilities. An encore was given, "O a' the airts," William, Shore's setting, was a pretty piece sung by the quartette of male voices, and an encore was enthusiastically demanded and given. Master William Edgley sang "The Swallows," by Cowen, with considerable ability, the high notes being particularly beautiful. "Cuckoo!

MORE EXTRADITIONS WANTED

was the encore. As a society entertainer, Mr.

Dudley Causton afforded great amusement, his

sketch of a village concert being brimful of

happy and humorous touches. "The Beils of

St. Michaels" was the concluding glee, and the

concert ended with the singing of the National

BY CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Tse Kam Shing, of Cheung Chan village, and Chung Kang Tai, of Kuk Shui Po village, both in the district of Kwong Min, under the tracy this morning, when Inspector Gauld apjunks hovering about were seen to bear down in China on charges of committing armed robboarding her, the destruction was re-com- remanded for one week to procure the necessary evidence from China,

CORKESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE AVERICAN TAR ASHORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGRONG, TELEGRAPH." Sir, -No one loves the happy-go-lucky Jackfar more than I do, a feeling which doubtless was fostered in early days by a violent course of Kingston, Marryat, Gordon Stables and other writers. He was always depicted as a harumscarum individual, with an immense capacity for getting into scrapes and setting a whole town by the ears. Tom Cringle was as bad as any of them, and as for the "Three Lieutenants" their pranks could not be stopped. Even in actual every-day life we have the story of Lord Charles Beresford, whose popularity rests upon the fact that he was the wildest of a mad set of midshipmen, and only enjoyed himself when getting into trouble. The question of the escapades of Jack ashore came to my mind when watching half-a-dozen American blue-jackets scuffling and crawling in the mud of Queen's Road the other night. Far be it from me to pose as a Puritan; rather the reverse, but it does seem to me that excessive discipline has not exactly the effect one would expect.

On board ship Jack is subject to all sorts and conditions of petty martinetship. He gets up at a certain hour, his allowances of food and drink are doled out to him and he leads the life of a St. Anthony. For months he will remain at peace with the world, unless there is an occasional growl about extra duty. Then all at once he gets shore leave, and what happens? Nothing can hold him. Discipline is thrown to the winds; all thought of those weary days spent in regular routine work is cast aside. The funny part is that people speak about discipline as if it were a sort of ingrained sixth sense. "Give a man discipline," they say, "and nothing will tempt him from the beaten track." Where Jack is concerned that is certainly a fallacy. There is no man subjected to more stringent forms of discipline than Jack aboard ship; and there is no man more undisciplined than Jack ashore.

It is hardly fair, perhaps, to hang these ideas on the visit of the American fleet to Hongkong; but it is a fact that Hongkong has not been so lively for months as it is at the present time. You see American bluejackets at every corner; not a 'ricksha can be got because Jack has chartered it every hotel is crammed with the ubiquitous tar. He is found in every sort of position, and the joke of it all is that the ordinarily sobervisaged man, with and eye of contempt for all things and everybody, who sees evil in the 'colour of the violet, turns a benevolent eye upon Jack's follies and smiles at his frolics. There used to be a song, "We all love Jack," and it seems to me that no truer word was never said. Whatever his faults he is good at the bottom, but wouldn't it be possible to get him to restrain himself just a little bit? Of course we can't expect miracles, but, really, the American Jacktar. (I don't see why I shouldn't say the British tellalso) is a trifle too strong for the ordinary landsman. I am, etc.,

H. J. B. Hongkong, 25th March, 1905.

> SEAMEN IN ERROR. CONTRABAND QUESTION AGAIN.

This morning, before the Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R N., Marine Magistrate, Archibold Currie, Master of the s.s. Queen Heanor, charged eighteen of his crew with impeding the progress of the vessel by refusing to proceed to Japan.

Captain Currie stated that the defendants signed an agreement to proceed in the vessel to any places between 75° N., and 60° S. He arrived here from Cardiff on the morning of the 24th inst., and received orders from the owners, through the agents here, to proceed to to Sasebo, Japan. Between 3 and 4 p.m., the same day, when about to proceed to sea, defendants came aft and said they refused to go to

By the Court : They refused on the ground that the ship was carrying contraband of war. He tried to argue with them and persuade them to go, but to no effect. He then came ashore and repor ed the matter to the Harbour Master. On returning he explained to the mentheir position as explained to him by the Harbour Master. They persevered, however, in their refu al, and he brought them ashore to the Harbour Office. Had he not been prevented by the action of the defendants he would have left on the afternoon of the 24th inst

T. Beauvis, boatswain, said he signed on at Bremenhaven, but never knew he was going to Japan. Coal is contraband, and that is the reason why he would not go there.

H. Harry said he signed to go to Hongkong and did not know the vessel was going to T. Black said he signed at Durban to go to

Hongkong. By the Court: He had the agreement read over to him:

M. Raithenow said he joined the ship knowing and understanding the terms of the agreement, but they did not mention Japan. They were carrying contraband, and if they were captured, what was to become of them?

The rest had nothing to say.

His Worship: -- I explained to you in my office this morning the erroneous conclusions you had arrived at in respect to your positions. I pointed out that you had deliberately signed an agreement to proceed to certain portions of the globe in which Japan is included. You knew, when signing on, that Hongkong was mentioned as one of the ports of call, and yet you wait until you arrive here before you decide to impede the ship's progress by the assumption that you will undergo considerable risk if you proceed

in her. I told you that if real danger did exist I should certainly take the fact into consideration. The knowledge that you were carrying coal, which is considered contraband of war il applied to the use of belligerents, hardly enters into the question-as if it was to be taken to

one or other of the belligerents it would not be permitted. As it is you are proceeding to the port of Sasebo in Japan, with a cargo of coal, a matter of commercial enterprise which international law recognizes without interference, and which is the point your minds are now exercised upon, without any other risk than that entailed by those attached to ordinary sea-faring life. Should any you at this juncture determine act like sensible men, and return to your duties on board your vessel, I have no doubt the master will withdraw the charge against you. Failing your taking this last opportunity can only regard your action as breach of contract and cowardice, and as asking for punishment which you will have richly merited.

The men persisted in their refusal. His Worship then sentenced them to twelve w eks' imprisonment, and to be replaced on board the s.s. Queen Eleanor should she return to this port before the expiration of

To-day's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFAC-TURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-HOLDERS in the Company, will be held in the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATUR-DAY, the 8th April, 1905, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1904, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WED: ESDAY, 5th, to SATURDAY, 8th April, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers. Hongkong, 25th March, 1905

THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSO-CIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENE-RAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, on TUESDAY, the 11th April, 1905, at 4.30 o'clock P.M. precisely, for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the Accounts to the 31st December, 1904, the election of Directors and Auditor for the current year, and for the purpose of transacting any other besiness which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Associa-

tion will be CLOSED from the 1st of April to the 11th of April, 1905, both days inclusive.
Members holding proxics for absent Shareholders must deposit same with the Secretary for Registration at least Forty-eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. JACKSON,

Secretary. Shanghai, 15th March, 1905.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Commanding Officer, The Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, 1905, at 11 A.M., at the

Volunteer Head Quarters, A QUANTITY OF CONDEMNED AND OBSOLETE STORES TERMS :- As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 25th March, 1905.

PUBLIC AUCTION. 1 HE Undersigned have received instructions from Major HURLY, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, No. 16, Knutsford Terrace,

Kowloon, THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:-TEAKWOOD FXIENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDE-BOARD, DIN-NER WAGGON, BRASS-MOUNTED BED-STEADS with W RE and RATTAN MAT-TRESSES, CHILD'S COT, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, TEAKWOOD WARD-ROBES with GLASS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS :- As usual. TUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers. ender a 25th March, 1905 THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE DALLAS-BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! (SATURDAY), 25th March, . . "THE ORCHID," \ SPECIAL ANYOUNCEMENT!

Performances will be given on MONDAY AND TUESDAY, March 27th and 28th, POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS THIS SEASON.

These performances will be decided by GENERAL PUBLIC BALLOT. Ballot Boxes at the ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Doors open 8.30 P.M. PRICES AS USUAL. Plan at Messrs. ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ld. Late Tram 15 minutes after the Performance. F. C. GARTON.

Business Manager. Hongkong, 25th March, 1905. INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR MANILA. THE Company's Steamship

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Captain P. H. Rolfe, will be despatched as above, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M. This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 25th March, 1905.

To-dan's Advertisements.

NOTICE. The Hongkong Schools' Sports

are POSTPONED. R. J. BIRBECK, G. P. DE MARTIN,

Hongkong, 25th March, 1905. TO LET.

TO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, KOWLOOM. THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-MENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 25th March, 1905.

Untimations.

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BRANCHES:

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, HANKOW. Hongkong, 22nd February, 1905.





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	OUTWARDS. STEAMERE DUE
FROM	STEAMERE DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"27th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	" JASON " tst April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"LAERTES" 8th April.
GLASGOW, and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS" 8th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHINGWO"15th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"17th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"zīst April.
GLASCOW and LIVERPOOF	" CALCHAS"
	•
2.2 wkamemnon teit 21089	pore at daylight on the 22nd inst., and is expected to arrive
	here on the 27th.

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FOR - STEAMERS TO BAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP "ACHILLES"28th March.
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*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL "ALCINOUS "20th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP "KAISOW"25th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP " JASON " 9th May.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL "LAERTES"
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PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail	at Daylight of	D
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370,	.Wagner			
"NUMANTIA"					
"ARABIA"					
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schuldt	May	soth,	
Through Bills of Lading i	issued to Pacific	Coast Points and all	Eastern.	Canadian and	đ
ted States Points. For th	rough rates of	Freight and further in	formation	. communicat	ā

with or apply to ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY. STUDIO AT'NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FRES. Consultation Free. Hongkong, joth July, 2004.

... THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

DENTISTRY.

M. H. CHAUN, D. D. S. 37. DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONOXONG, From the University of Pennsylvasia, U.S.A. Hongkong, 4th June, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES From 1st January, 1904.

ALSO REDUCED FARES TO MANILA AND RETURN.

CTEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric D Light, First Class Accommodation. Unrivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 1st February, 1904.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Captain Tons "KWONG CHOW"...1,309...J. P. MARTIN. "KWONG TUNG"...1,238...H. W. WALKER. Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted). These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare-Single Journey ... \$4 MealsSr each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO, LD, and YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD. No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI." Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 6.30 P.M. FARES :- Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the following rates:- 1st and 2nd Class, Single Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30 cents, Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents. TIFFIN and DINNER can be supplied

either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for returning passengers only, at an extra charge of \$2. On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a

Private Cabin which has accommodation for two or more passengers, will be charged \$3 extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co., 2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street. Hongkong, 5th November, 1904.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP. THE Steamship

"BENGLOE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 27th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1905.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide,

SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.) THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN," Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 8th April,

at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage."

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are N.B.-To assure the additional comfort of

passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms. For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 17th March, 1905.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast),"

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

About "LOWTHER CASTLE"...18th April, 1905, For Freight and further Information, apply

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Hougkong, sith March, 1961

Shipping—Steamers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship "KUMSANG,"

Captain E. J. Buller, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1905.

for Passengers.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP. THE Company's Steamship:

"MERIONETHSHIRE," C. H. Burch, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M. This Steamer has Superior Accommodation

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongking, 23rd March, 1905.

Consignees.

"Barber" Line of Steamers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "SAGAMI," FROM NEW YORK.

ONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th March will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st April, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th March at 3 P.M. de No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1905. "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. S.S. "BENVENUE."

FROM LONDON VIA SINGAPORE. ONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may

be obtained. · No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject

All Claims against the Steamor must be pre-sented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st April, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant, at 11 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1905. S.S. "TONKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, exs.s. Douro and Sinai, and from Havre, ex s.s. Dourb, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately

after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 2 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 27th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 27th March, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 27th March, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. BRIDOU, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 20th March, 1005

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SLAYONIA," Captain Madsen, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bllis of Lading for design. take immediate delivery of their goods from

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All Claims must be presented within ten

days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 19th March, 1905.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SIMLA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo: From London, &c., ex S.S. Moldavia and Avabla.

From Australia, ex S.S. Mongolia. From Calcutta, ex S.S. Somali. From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless generally. instructions are given to the contrary before I P.M., TO-DAY. Goods not cleared by the 30th instant, at

P.M., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees'

and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, L. S. LEWIS,

Acting Superintendent. Hongkeng, 24th March, 1905.

Intimations.

WISE MAN BUYS A "SINGER"; IT'S TRUE ECONOMY.

YEARS' GUARANTEE;

FREE INSTRUCTION; EASY PAYMENTS It's something you need.

SHOW-ROOMS:--I, WYNDHAM STREET. Hongkong, 25th March, 1905.



THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded the old fashioned clumsy Razor and by its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a special amalgam of steel which makes imitation impossible, and in consequence it enjoys the largest sale of any Razor in the World. Thousands of Testimonials testify that the little "MAB" is the finest shaving implement ever produced.

Will be mailed to any address on receipt of | inch, and about eight words to the line. the price (\$2), post free. To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES,

WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores in the Colony. Sole Agents for Fa E st, Howard & Co., 29, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong. Agents wanted in every port.

For particulars and terms, apply to-HOWARD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. ESPECIAL OLD TOM GIN

Marshall and Elvy's

DOUBLY DISTILLED AND OF MATURED AGE. TO BE OUTAINED FROM-

THE MUTUAL STORES, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904, WEISMANN, LTD.

(CAFE WEISMANN.) THE place par excellience in Hongkong for Refreshments of all descriptions.

Facing the Post Office, Queen's Road, Central. Everything of the best, prepared and served under entirely European Manage-

See our Grand Christmas Display.

ment.

Cakes, Bonbons and Confectionery of all kinds made to customers' own order and

Send or Bring Your orders.

We guarantee satisfaction. The Weissmann Most Up-to-date Café

in the Orient. Hongkong, 17th December, 1904 A FOOK & Co.,

12, Pottinger Street, Central. GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMPRADORES, COAL MERCHANTS

AND STEVEDORES OF BIXTY

YEARS STANDING.

LL kinds of Provisions, Coal, Water and A Ballast supply from alongside at the shortest notice and with all possible dispatch. Moderate terms.

Orders solicite. Hongkong, and February, 1905.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

I, ICE HOUSE ROAD

Hongkong.

CABLE ADDRESS,-Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochin China, Ceylon, India, and the Far East

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accur ate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far

Special attention given to effectively displayng adve 'isements.

The type used as a standard for setting ivertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when my effective style of type will be adopted This standard runs exactly eight lines to the

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages seach insertion in the Daily and Weekly

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS

noon of the day they are intended to appear. Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until counter-

Advertisements for the Daily should reach

the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than

JOBBING DEPARTMENT

manded.

PROGRAMMES

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken

PAMPHLETS.

CIRCULATE.

FXPRESSE

All Job printing is done ander European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at

THE HUNGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on implication to

> THE MANAGER, Hongkong Trlegraph Co., Lp. I, Ice House Road Hongkons,

HONGKONG METBOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong Observatory a new code of meteorological signals which comes into force at Hongkong on New Year's Day. They are the same us those at present in use at Shanghai, and will be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at Kowloon Point for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that had weather is expected. The signals are as follows:-

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the North-East of the

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards indicates a typhcon | Saint Fillant, for Manila. to the South of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A ball indicates a typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such postions or are moving in such directions that in. formation regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leav-... ing the harbour.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lunterns hoisted vertically indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also, by day only, at the Harbour Office and on M's Receiving Ship.

LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.

The Colony itself is warned of approaching typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed | for London-Mr. J. L. Houston, Mrs. Donkin at the food of the mast, which is fired whenever a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at :--Joint Cable Companies' Office.

Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street.

Blake Pior. Post Office,

Harbour Office.

Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-FORECASTS and STORM WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards daily about II a.m., and also at other hours, day or night, whenever necessary. Information of importance is also issued by "Express."

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily | Stirling, Ir., U.S.N., Messrs. Julius Aultman, about noon. It contains observations made at Hongkong and at a number of stations in the Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton, Miss Far Rast, together with Remarks, Weatherforecasts, and information regarding the existence and movements of typhoons based thereon.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES,

Masters of versels or their agents may. whonever pacessary, call at the Telegraph .Company's Office in Connaught Road and send telegrams to the Observatory asking for special information without charge. Such inquiries may also be sent from the Police Station at Kowloon Point which is connected with the Observatory by telephone.

THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning the weather to be expected while signals are heisted, and sailing directions, are given in "The Law of Storms in the Eastern Seas."

F, G. Fico, Acting Director, Hongkong, Objervatory, and January, 1904.

Byrpping.

STTIVE B. Teenkal, Br. s.s., 3,016, H. C. Harris, 24th Mar.,-London and Singapore 18th Mar., Gen.-N. Y. K.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 742, A. Suzzoni 24th Mar., -Haiphong via Hoihow 23rd Mar., Rice and Pigs.—A. R. M. Mandal, Nor. 8 8., 1,104. Erichsen, 24th Mar.,

-from Philippine Islands, Ballast.-Mr. A. Bune. Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, 24th Mar.,-Manila 21st Mar., Gen.-B. & S. Tsintau, Ger. s.s., 1,002, O. Koch, 24th Mar.,-Bangkok 18th Mar., Rice and Gen.-B. &

Themis, Nor. s.s., 1,209, T. Thamassen, 24th Mar.,-Moji 19th Mar., Gen -Pang Kee Maria Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 2,300, Pape, 24th Mar.,-Moji 19th Mar., Coals.-A., K. &

Anghin, Ger. s.s., 1,001, F. J. Schaefer, 25th Mar.,—Bangkok 18th Mar., Rice and Wood.-B, & 8. Chiyuen, Ch. s.s., 1,177, C. Stewart, 25th Mar., -Canton 24th Mar., Gen.-C. M. S. N.

Chowfa, Ger. s.s., 1,055, E. Spiesen, 25th Mar., -Bangkok 16th Mar., Rice, &c.-B. & S.

Clearances at the Harbour Office. Fidolloi, for Kobe.

Ping On, for Sha-u-tsung. Frithjof, for Swatow. San Cheong, for Canton. Machew, for Swatow. Hoining, for Shau-u-tsung, Wo Ping, for West River. Venus, for Manila. Hongkong, for West River, Yingking, for Macao. Angola, for Sasebo. Haitan, for Swatow, Progress, for Chefoo. Lintan, for West River. Shun Lee, for West River. Wingchal, for Macao. Hangsang, for Ningpo. Pitchaburi, for Swatow. Kwongiung, for Canton. Tolosan, for Tsintau.

Mandal, for Kobe.

Mar. 25.

Malta, for Europe. Simia, for Shanghai. Queen Eleanor, for 'ascho. Glenfalloch, for Amoy. Egermant Cust'e. for Saigon. Vensus, for Manila. Saint Fillans, for Manila. Clavering, for Moji. Lydia, for Chinkiang. Mathilds, for Holhow, Trieste, for Shanghai. Sagami, for Swatow. Hangsang, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.

Per Teenkal, from Singapore-330 Chinese. Per Tsiniau, from Bangkok-Messrs. A. C. Carter and A. B. Boyd Carpenter. Per Hongkong, from Haphony. &c .- Mr. and Mrs. Savoya, Miss Louis, Messrs. Corentin and Lutz.

Passengers departed.

Per Loongsang, for Manila-Messrs. Pablo Logan, Jose Logan, Mrs. Mercedes Krikpatrick. Messrs, Paul Westendorf, Robert Thomson, E. V. Armstrong, F. F. Steward, J. M. Belden, W. K. Pierce, C. S. Miller, Ly 1 ao Seing, Wong Ah Heing, Wong Anam and Wong Ping

Per Malla, from Yokohama for London-Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Baker. From Shanghai for London-Misses C. Bonnell, Barchett, Spurling and 2 infants, Messrs. James Henderson, Henry Cockburn, C.B., Mrs. Cockburn and infant, Mrs. Grove's and infant, Mr. C. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Pratt, Messrs. Congreve, C. R. Tozer and Cronin. For Marseilles-Misses Drew and Cousen, Mrs. E. Page, Miss Page, Messrs, S. L. James and D. Mikhayloff. For Port Said-Mr. E. L. Schorstein, Surg.-Col. and Mrs. Alexandroff, Capt. Pekarsky, Drs. Kietiaroosky and Arnhold. From Hongkong and infant, Mr. F. Shepperd, L. Sergts. Davis, Wilden, Glemson, Gaygill, Police-Constables Winten, Buttledge, Culliford and Culliford, and Mr. C. P. Fowler. For Marseilles-Mr. Potterat. For Singapore-Messrs. Taotai Hugh, and E. S. Hourtley.

Per Korea, for San Francisco, &c .-- Mrs. Temple Potts, Miss N. David, Mr. and Mrs. C. Illies, Mrs. M. N. Allen, Misses C. A. Olding, C. M. Sullivan, A. M. Mannering, E. L. Mannering, and H. D. Mannoring, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Victor, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lee, Mrs. E. Marston, Mr. J. H. Smyth-Pigott, Rev. and Mrs. Jacob Speicher and 2 children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Muridge, Dr. and Mrs. J. H Abendanon, Misses I.G. Loper and M. A. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Francis, Mrs. C. M. Tennant, Messrs. Adam Twine, W. L. Ascherson, and H. T. Dodge Prof. and Mrs. H. S. Graves, Messrs. John B. Lieberg, H. M. Gallagher, and J. H. G. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hooper, Mrs. Grace L. Williams, Misses Mary S. Mugan, and Alice lackson, Mr and Mrs A. S. I aflin, Messrs. Geo. Ade, C. V. Kent, and F. A. Hollabaugh, Mrs. Geo. M. Gray, Mrs. M. H. Myers, Messrs. Geo. H. Myers, Edw. R. Cummings, J. Oppenheim, and F. T. Cook, Lt. W. R. Sexton, U.S.N., Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S N., Lt. Yates Leumel Clymor, Eung Hem Sam, Jas. H. Hopkins, Jr., G. Thompson Lane, Mrs. Wm. Glayds Edgerton, Mrs. Lee Shee, Mrs. Wong Kum Ho, Messra. J. L. Randall, Townsend Church, Ching Chow, K. Thompson, Wong Nam, B. Haselton, B. J. Conville, and R. B. Derickson. For China and Japan Ports-Mrs. E. Jensen, Mossrs. Lee Grassenback, and Bills Kadoorie and native servant, Mrs. Leung Fung Kam and native servant, Miss A. Hoo, Dr. A. T. Post, Mrs. C. F. Stone, Messrs. Jas. Green, and E. T. MacNamara, Capt. H. Bottlehelm and European servant, Mr. Li Show Tung. Mrs. V. De Noie, Miss Gande, Mrs. Simmons. Mr. L. Bridou and native servant, Mrs. S. T' Bird, Mrs. A. Curtis, Mrs. M. J. Nault, Maj, A. Boger, Mr. John A. Holmes, Miss S. G. Robertson, and Mrs. C. A. L. Yate.

Shipping Report.

Str. Honghong from Haiphong :- Fresh NE. monsoon, thick rainy weather.

Str. Poshan from Moji :- Mostly NE'ly winds 4/5, hazy weather, moderate sea.

Str. Haitan from Coast Ports :- Moderate to strong NE, monsoons, and heavy rain through-

Str. Saint Fillans from Shanghai: -Strong to fresh N'ly and NE: to ENE. winds, rough sea, with cloudy overcast and rainy weather, heavy rain squalls.

Str. Queen Eleonor from Cardiff ;- Light to fresh winds throughout, with occasional thunderstorms. Spoke barque Queen Margaret in Sunda Straits, bound for St. Helena on 15th

Vessels in Port.

BIHAMBRE. Amara, Br. s.s., 1,400, J. C. Mattock, 24th Feb., Archer, B. -Java 15th Mar., Sugar.-J., M. & Co. Amberton, Br. s.s., 3,500, J. Williams, 19th Mar.,—Barry 15th Jan., Coals.—R. A. T.

Arratoon Apcar, Br. s.s., 2,931, E. Fey, 9th Feb.,-Calcutta via Penang and Singapore ard Feb., Gen.-D. S. & Co., Ld.

Bogstad, Nor. s.s., 1,982, H. S. Gullickson, 16th. Mar.,-Chinkiang Eith Mar., Gen.-Order. Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 14th Mar., -Vancouver, B.C., 21st Feb., and Shanghai 12th Mar., Mails and Gen.-C. P. R. Co. Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, Mitchell, 16th Mar,--

Sourabaya 6th Mar., Sugar.-- J., M. & Co. Frithjof, Nor. s.s., 891, H. A. Haraldsen, 22nd Mar.,-Tamsui 19th Mar., Amoy and Swatow 21st, Gen.-O.S. K. Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 24th Mar.,
-Foochow 21st Mar., Amoy 22nd, and

Swatow 23rd, Gen.-D., L. & Co. Kaisow, Br. s.s., 2,529, Torrible, 23rd Mar.,-Singapore 17th Mar., Gen. - B. & S. Kansu, Br. s.s., 1,152, Baddeley, 24th Mar.,-

Canton 24th Mar., Gen.—B. & S. Kumsang, Br. s.s., 2,077, E. J. Buller, 20th Mar.,-Calcutta 5th Mar., Penang 11th, and Singapore 14th, Gen.-J., M. & Co. Machew, Ger. s.s., 989, Haries, avst Mar.,-Bangkok 15th Mar., Rice and Teakwood.

-M. & Co. Mausang, Br. s.s., 1644, S. J. Payne, 15th Mar., -Sandakan toth Mar., Timber and Gen.-

Mercedes, Br. s.s. 2,925, G. S. McGreor, Mar,-Weihaiwei 25th Feb., Ballast .--Naval Stores. Nanshan, Am. s.s., 1,312, Prideaux, 22nd Mar., -Manila 18th Mar., Coal.-Order.

Needles, Br. s s.. 2,995, J. P. Turner, 17th Mar., -Moji 12th Mar, Coal.-S., T. & Co. Oscar II, Nor. s.s., 2,000, R. Olsen, 20th Mar., -Kuchinotzu 15th Mar., Coal.-M. B. K. Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,375, G. Hillmann, 21st Mar.,-Bangkok 14th Mar., Rice and Wood,-B. & S.

Progress, Ger. s.s., 687, F. Bremer, 23rd Mar., -Bombay Reef, 20th Mar., Ballast.-S. &

Proteus, Nor, s.s., 1,024, C. Möller, 15th Mar., -Moji 11th Mar., Coal.-Aagaard &: Thornsen Co. Poschan, Ger. s.s., 1,799, P. Lemcke, 24th Mar., -Moji 18th Mar., Coal.-I. & Co.

Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,825, H. Madsen, 21st Mar., -Karatsu 15th Mar., Coal.-S., W. & Co. Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 1,021, Pennefather, 11th Mar.,-Iloilo 7th Mar., Wood.-B. & S. Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, J. Williamson, 20th Mar.,-Saigon 16th Mar., Rice,-Wo Fat

Westminster Bridge, Br. s.s. 2,208, A. W. Wen-Kempi, H. H. lock, 13th Mar.,-London and Singapore 23rd Nov., Coals.—Order.

SAILING VESSRES. A. G. Ropes, Am. ship, 2,302, D. H. Riners,

16th Mar.,-Philadelphia 16th Oct., 1904, Case Oil,-8, O. Co. Forrest Hall, Br. ship, 1,991, P. A. Logan, 14th Jan.,-New York 7th Aug., 1904, Petroleum. —S. O. Co.

King George, Br. ship, 2,057, J. White, 11th Feb.,-Philadelphia, U.S.A. 6th Sept., 1904, Case Oil.—S. O. Co. Manuel Llaguna, Br. ship, 1,646, D. G. Nickels, 11th Feb.,-Chetoo 4th Feb., Ballast.-

Order. S. P. Hitchcock, Am. ship, 2,086, E. V. Gates, 22nd Mar.,-from New York, Oil and Wax. -S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vassels	From	Agents	Due
Peleus M. Bacquehem Gregory Apcar. P. R. Luitpold P. E. Friedrich Tartar Nicomedia Segovia Ras Rowa Emp. of India Claverburn	Singapore. Singapore. Japan Japan Japan Singapore. Singapore. Singapore. Vancouver.	S., W. & Co D. S. & Co M. & Co M. & Co C. P. R. Co P. & A. Co H. A. L H. A. L	Mar. 20 Mar. 27 Mar. 28 Mar. 28 Mar. 29 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 April 10

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SungkiangQuarta	19 11	Aberdeen Cosmopolitat	, n

Third Sunday in Lent. St. Peter's Scamen's Church. Queen's Road, West. Holy Communion II a.m. Morning Prayer II a.m., Venite, Cooke; To

Deum, Lawes; Jubilate, Hawes; Hymns, 172,

92, 113 and 125. Evening Prayer, Magnificat, Goss; Nunc Dimittis, Crotch; Hymns, 273, 170, 281 and 10. The Church launch Dayspring will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.): returning afterwards. The Answering Pennant is the Call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriat-

ed. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided. Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m. Roman Catholio Cathodral:-Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m. German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:-

Morning Service, 11 a.m. St. Francis' Church, Wanchai :- Mass (Chin.) 6 a.m., (Port.). 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road :- Morning Bervice (English), 9 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point - Mass. Vigilante ... Union Church; -- Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m. By, John's Cathodral, Hongkong,

HONGKONG. Kitzmanol, J. C. Bailey, Mrs. W. D.

Land, F. B. Bambaner, Miss L. D. Langman, Mrs. Battie, Mrs. Lello, Dr. A. Belden, Mrs. J. M. Lewis, A. R. Longman, V. B. Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. Marriott, Dr. O. T. E. and child McAran, T. P. McNear, Mr. and Mrs. Birbeck, R. J.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

Bissell, W. S. McNear, Miss Bieney, S. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, D. K. Boggan, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, H. F. and infant Miller, P. L. Moir, R.N., Mrs. W. M. Bonar, H. J. Moon, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Bonner, E. A. Newbold, W. Bonnoffin, C. M. Bornand, Mr. Newington, A. G. Parfitt, W.

Borthwick, Mrs. R. W. Pattie, Mrs. J. A. and child Broughall, L. Carpenter, A. B. Carter, A. C. Chapman, Miss Clarke, Hop. Dr. F. W. Clark. T. Clark, W. G.

Pierce, Mrs. W. K. Poizat. A. Poizat, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. T. Potts, W. H. Cooke, H. A. B. Ranney, F. O. Ranney, Mrs. F. O. Corie, Dr. A. J. Rice, P. F. Cunningham, G. Riddel, Admiral and Davies, F. O. Davies, Mrs. J. T. Lady

Ritson, F. K. Deacon, F. B. Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J. Roach, Mrs. J. S. and Franklin, G. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, W. R. Ducamp, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Misses (2) | Morrell, G. E. Rutherford, N. H. Durlach, E. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Edwards, G. H. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. F. Emerson, A. Skott, C, Felous, C. P. Fisher, H. G. Fox, Dr. H. E.

Somerville, Geo. Soper, C. H. Squire, C. Gearon, E. A. Glover, C. Stan, J. Stein, A. L. Grant, A. W. Straus, Ludwig Taturn, Mr. and Mrs. Gueritt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, C. R. Thomborrow, J. Hall, Capt. T. Tichborne, Sir Henry Hanron, J. and valet

Hardy, Mrs. C. S. Harst, Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, P. Heit, Mr. & Mrs. Paget Waldrou, G. L. Hirst, Mr. and Mrs. I. Hoggan, Dr. H. B. Hurst, R.M., Engineer-

Innes, Capt. R.

Trimnell, W. D. Tulledge, G. W. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Womyss, J. L. Whitton, Mrs. A. child and infant Wislizenus, A. Wislizimis, Mrs. Woolmer, Mr. and Mrs.

Mrs. and children. Ollis, F. B. Boyle, Lady F. & maid O'Neil, J. L. Hough Bunney, Col. and Mrs. Painter. Maj. and Mrs. F. W. and children Parker, R.N., A. R. Parker, Mrs. Chapman, A. Chichester, Major and Parry, Major Paxton, Capt. H. W. Mrs. A. A. Phillips, Major Courtney, G. Dailing, Col. Pollock, K.C., Mr. Rymer, Mr. and Mrs. David, A. J. David, Jr., Mr. Sawer, Mrs. Dixon, Mr. Smith, C. W. Smith, A. Findlay Dymock, Lieut. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Pitswilliams, Capt. Spalckhaver, W. O. C Gales, Capt. Grant, A. R. Steavenson, D. Grone, Dr. Steen, Mr. Harker, B. Brotherton Stokes, Mr. Hassan, Mr. and Mrs. Story, Mr. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. Penfield, Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, Col. Hareland, F. A. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Uffel, W. von Helsgaun, A. Vandin, Gordon Holborow, Mr. Warburg, Mr. and Mrs Hudig, D. Warburg, Miss. leffries, H. U. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, R.E., Capt losling, Major C. L. White, Dr. and Mrs Kaye, Major and Mrs. Lang, Mr. Louder, Mr. CRAIGIEBURN. Bird, Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Skottowe, Mr. and Mr. Dann, G. H. Smith, Mr. and Mi Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Southam, Mr. and Mr. Holmes, N. M. and child Webb, Mr. and M: Nicholls, E. A. Riadore, R.N., Lieut. Montague Commander & Mrs. Woodward, Mr. & M and children and children Smith, E. Grant KOWLOON.

Martin, R.

Herbert

Muelle, J.

Aucott, E. F.

Atkinson, R. D.

Beattie, J. M.

Benttie, M. P.

Baumann, Aleg. Mitchell, Mr. Courtney, Mrs. and Rouff, Morrel children Stevenson, Lt.-Comd Harris, Capt. F: and Mrs. Heriot, R.M.L.I., Capt. Tuke, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and M and Mrs. Mackay Libeaud, Carl E. ·W. H. OCCIDENTAL.

Loiss, Mr. and Mi Bands, F. T. C. and daughter Brown, Mr. Matthies, P. Chandler, Lieut. Munro, Miss A. Fries, Mr. Nast, V. Furth, H. Reichel, W. Guertin, C. N. Roher, Capt. W. Keyt, Dr. Roth, Dr. Kiens, L. Lioyd, Mr. and Mrs. Twyne, Mrs. Worsnap, Capt.

Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. Bar. Tb. Hu. Wind Wr. Vladivostock. 7 s.m. Bentwick, Capt. and Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Hakodate Tokio 30.07 Kochi Nagasaki Kagoshima ... Oshima Naha Ishigakijima. 30.05 Taihoku 5 a.m. Taichu..... Tainan Weihaiwei ... 9 Gutslaff 30.21 54 80 NE 3 OF Sharp Peak... 30.09 56 94 Hongkong ... toa.m. 30.10 60 83 2 4 Victoria Peak 30.13 - - ENB A Gap Rock ... 30.11 55 - NW 1 0 Macao Haiphong ... 30.00 84 64 W 2 C Manila|9 a.m.| — | — | — | " |29.93 | 83 | — | NE | 3 | b

CHINA COAST METROROLOGICAL REGISTER

March 24th, 1905, a.m.

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HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

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* Flag of Admiral Sir Gerard U. Noel, Commander-in-Chief. * Flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon A G. Curzon-Howe, C.B., C.M.O.

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Flagship of Vice-Admiral Bayle, Commander-in-Chief. † Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Fauque de Jonquières, Second-in-Command

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



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The S.S. "TOURANE,"

Captain R. Girard, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 4th April, at I'P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows :--S.S. TONKIN18th April.

S.S. ARMAND BEIIIC ... 2nd May.

S.S. AUSTRALIEN16th May.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1905.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL BTRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

LONDON. Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND

"NUBIA,".

THE Steamshlp

Oaptain F. N. Tillard, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 8th April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with Laundry Co., Ltd. the Company's S.S. China, 7,912 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Cale-donla, due in London on the 20th May.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply to

> L S LEWIS Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1905

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Tremont 9,606 T. W. Garlick ... , April 21

Lyra !.... 4,417 G. V. Williams , May 15

> 1 Cargo only. FOR MANILA.

steamer for Manila. Tremont 9,606 T. W. Garlick., At April 12

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable

Lyra 4,417 G. V. Williams May CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo

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TTAS always on hand all varieties of II. Stationery, Printing and Note Papers, Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclostyle and Ellams Duplicator.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4 50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory. \$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST Class PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals. PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 boitles (quarts)

or 6 doz. pints. Special Prices for Quantities

Sole Agents :--

SIEMSSEN & CO. Hongkong, 10th Innuary, 1903.

> FOR SALE. NCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers. INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES. SHADES, &c.,

> > GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS. at the most moderate prices. Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge. Naphtha of the best

TAI KWONG CO.. 56, Lyndhurst Terrace. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904.

kind kept in stock.

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road, from 1st July. Apply-

THE MEDICAL HALL. Hongkong, 14th March, 1905.

TO LET. BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at

present in occupation of the Steam No. 1, RIPON TERRACE. A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.

FLATS in Moreton Terrace, facing Polo Ground. OFFICES in course of erection, CON-NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905 TO LET.

NO. I, STEWART TERRACE,

THE PEAK. Apply to-

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-MENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 26th March, 1904.

TO LET.

CIX FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN Tsa Tsoi, Kowloon. Each with five spacious well-ventilated living rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, garden, tennis courts, servants' quarters, water, gas, electric lights and bells Moderate Rental. Possession on or about 1st April, 1905.

Apply to-ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1905. [3061]

Intimations.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

KWONG LOONG,

CABINET-MAKER AND ART DECORATOR, from Shanghai, has opened a FURN!TURE STORE

No. 45, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name. TX/HERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE VV of every description can be made to

order in any design required. Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ld., Joint Telegraphs Cos., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,

supplied. Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:--"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfac-(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ld.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate. AN INSPECTION INVITED. Hongkong, 6th December, 1904. TSANG FOO & CO.,

COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,

"48, DES VŒUX ROAD, CHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest notice, and with all possible despatch. Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 329. Hangkong, 1st October, 1904.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. Benja	min, Kell		•	E QUOT rected to not n; h	The state of the s	D. iven ut cer "Commercial Intelligence," pa	8¢ 5	
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP	POSITION AB PER	LAST REPORT AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APROXIMATH RETURN AT PRESENT UUTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	_\$125	{ 1,000,000 } \$8,000,000 }	\$1,493,408	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1 @ ex-} change 1/11 9/16=\$25.46 for second	54%	\$755 sales
National Bank of China, Limited,		£7:	£7	\$250,000 } \$175,533 } \$191,973 }	\$21,668	\$1 (London 3/6) for 1903	5 1 %	(London £76 to;- \$36 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES. Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 } 81,739 }	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	6] %	\$285
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$950,000 \$151,992 \$362,166	Nil.	\$4½ for year ended 30.4.1904	7 1 %	\$59
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tis. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Final of 10/- making L1 for 1903	8 %	Tis. 95 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,850,000 £20,000 \$372,749 \$893 110	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 %	\$7co
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	5 60	\$846,773 } \$750,000 } \$37,794 }	\$486,284	\$12 for 1902'	7} %	\$ 160
FIRE INSURANCES. China Fire Insurance Company, Limited		\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$125,675 \$2,561	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903		\$86 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	}	\$250	\$50 \$25	\$1,207,50! none		\$34 for 1903		\$310 \$211 sales
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$50	\$195,000} \$80,935} \$250,000}	Dr. \$63,1,23, Nil.	53 for year ended 30.6.1903	1 2 0/	\$35
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld	80,000	\$15	\$r5	\$600,000 } \$158,444 }	\$26,160	Sr for second half-year 1904		\$263 ales
Indo China Steam Navigation Company, Limited Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000 }	£10 Tls. 50	£10 . Tis. 50 /	{	L5 853 The 43.762	10/· for 1903 @ 1/10 5/16=\$5.378	, <i>,</i>	\$ 23 sellers Tin, 50 Tis, 471
Do. (Preference)	1,000,000	£1 \$10	£1 \$10	{4' 0,000 } {4,116 } \$60,000 }	/s8.8s2	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	\$ 51 %	1. 21/-
"Star " Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100 -	\$15,093 \ \$400,000 \ \$21,075 \	\$1,287 \$21,231	\$10 for 1904	1	\$29 seilers \$125
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	/	T.TIs. 50	T.Tls. 50	[Tls. 6,190	Final of Tls. 17 making Tls. 37 for 1904	101 %	Tis. 30 sellers
REFINERIES. China Sugar Refining Company, Limited Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000 7,000	\$100 \$100	\$100 \$100	\$450,000 none	\$42,812 Dr. \$85,987	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904		\$224 ex div. b. \$26 Tls. 521 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	1,000,000	LI	Tis. 50	£40,000	Tis. 1,635 £7,820	No. 3 of 1/6		Tis. 7.30 buyers G \$17\frac{1}{2} sales
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited Paub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000 150,000 50,000	G \$10	G, \$'0 18/10 £1	none £4.873	G \$672,093 Dr. £4,029	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents		\$4
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.		Fcs. 250 \$25	Fcs. 250 \$25	Fcs. 251,337 } Fcs.1,529,652 }	Fcs. 85,706 \$8,577	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903 \$3.75 for 1904		\$490 \$36 sellers
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited		\$50	\$50	\$58,473	\$29,422	Final of \$2} making \$5 for 1904		\$107% buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld		\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$250,000 \$33,500	\$498,289	\$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half-	64 %	\$205 buyers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6.cno	\$61	\$61	\$60,000 \$55,500 \$150,000	\$489 \$40,936	\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04 \$1\frac{1}{2} for 1903 \$10 div. and \$2\frac{1}{2} bonus \text{ for 1907}	44 %	\$220 buyers \$25 sellers \$200 buyers
Do. (Preference) S. C. Farnham, Royd & Co., Limited	2,750) 55,200	\$100 Tls. 100		Tis. 900,000	Tls. 48,153 Tls. 22,895	\$10 div. and \$2\ \text{bonus} for 1903 \$7 dividend	84 %	Tis. 146 buyers Tis. 1574 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	37,000	\$100	Tis, 100 \$100 Tis, 100	\$2,100,000	\$206,645 Tls. 1,760	\$10 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 190. Tis. 18 for 1903	7 %	\$380 buyers Tis. 190 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING. Astor House Hotel Company. Limited (Shanghai) Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)		\$25 T.Tls. 50	\$25 T.Tls. 50	none Tls. 41,000	\$9,989 Tls. 655	\$2½ for year ended 30.6.1904	8 %	\$32 sales Tls. 150 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited		\$50		\$100,000 \$11,824 \$20,000 \$250,000	\$11,668 \$37,875	\$5 for first half-year 1904	1 2 2 2	\$145 sales \$12; } buye rs
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	9,000	\$100 Tls. 25 \$10	\$100 Tls. 25 \$10	Tls, 13,986 { \$200,994} \$50,000}	Tls. 680 \$11,958	Final of \$6 making \$12 for:1904	41 %	Tls. 193
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited		\$50	\$30 Tla 50	none T1s. 828/813 }	\$377 Tis. 40,066	\$3 for 1904	8 %	\$39 buyers Tls. 115 sellers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400 7,726	Tls. 50 Tls. 100	Tls. 50 Tls. 50 Tls. 100	Tis. 170,000 } none Tis. 67,300	Tls. 670 Tls. 725	Tis. 5 for 1904	10%	Tis. 50 Tis. 125
Wei-hai-wei Land and Puilding Company, Limited West Point Building Company, Limited	3,762 12,500	Tls. 25 \$50	Tls. 25 \$50	none	Tis. 5,150 \$1,247	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1904	si %	Tis. 12 buyers \$55
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company. Ld., Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	175 000	Tis. 50 \$10	Tls. 50 \$10	none none	T'ls. 11,655 \$22,862	Tis. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903		Tls. 35 \$16
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld	,, 10,000	1 .	Tis. 75	none	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares .		Tis. 25% buyers Tis. 30 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS. Alhambra, Limited	2 ₁ 000	Tls. 500 \$200	Tls. 500 \$200	Tls. 8,115	Tls. 22,050 níl	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900		Tls. 150
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited		\$10 Tis. 20	\$10 Tis. 20	Tis. 24,820 } Tis. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,091	First year		59} sellers Tis. 66 sales
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	1	\$100	\$10 \$100	{ \$250,000 } \$25,000 } none	\$2,883	Interim of 50 cents for 1904		\$12\frac{1}{2} buyers \$112 sales
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	., 8,604 ., 1.200	\$10	\$10	none \$5,500	£161 \$596	6d. per share for 1903	71 %	\$51 \$39 rellers \$31 sellers
Do. (Founders')	24,000 60,000	\$15 \$15 \$12	\$12 (\$71) \$12	\$20,000 none	\$1,253 Nil.	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	\$72 sales \$142 sellers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000 30,000	Tls. 50 \$10 \$10	Tls. 50 \$10 \$10	Tis. 25,000 none \$8,0000	Tls. 1,942 \$3,739 \$1,581	None	91 %	Tis. 70 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited E. L. Mondon, Limited Fraser and Neave, Limited	. 7,€00 . 4.500	\$7\\T1s 50 \$50	\$6 Tls. 50 \$50	none \$112,500	Dr. Tls. 152,318 \$2,706	\$1½ for year ending 31.7.1503	71 %	Tis. 20 sales \$100
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	. 50,000	\$10 \$10 \$20	\$10 \$5 \$20	\$400,000 \$25,000 \$186,000	\$95,654 \$13,104	First Year		\$26 sales \$16 sales \$23 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	£10	£10	{23,109} {3,000}	£7,625 \$1,747	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1903	1	\$160 buyers \$16 buyers \$10 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ld Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,250	\$100 \$100 \$25	\$100 \$25	\$50,000 \$60,000	\$1,795 \$5,356	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	71 %	\$200 buyers \$245 \$155 seliers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited Katz Brothers, Limited	. 15,000	\$10	,\$10	\$50,000 \$2,500	\$8,395 \$299	Final of 70 cts, and 50 cts, bonus making } St., o for the year ended 30,9.04	10 %	\$19 \$135 buyers
Katz Brothers, Limited I ane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai) Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouwer- ploitatic in Langkat, Limited	2,500	\$100 \$100 Gs. 100	\$100 \$100	\$475,000 none Tis. 528,210 }	\$3,400 \$21,582 Tls. 35,849	Interim of \$5	8 %	\$135 buyers Tis. 24; } seliers
S. Moutrie & Company, Limited	3,400	\$10 \$50	\$10, \$50	Tis. 19,465 } none \$5,000		\$2 for year ended 31.10.1904	9 %	\$23 sales
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ld. Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	. 1,200 16,000	\$50	\$50 Tls. 50	None	Dr. \$5,537 Tis. 8,011	None	***	S50 Tls. 112 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	5,400	1	Tls. 50 Tls. 100	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 10,247 Tls. 6,968 . Tls. 7,369	Tis. 5 for 1903 Final of Tis. 8 making Tis. 14 for 1904 Interim of 15/- for 1904	91 %	Tis. 88 sales Tis. 145 buyers Tis. 430 buyers
Singapore Dispensaty, Limited South China Morning Post, Limited Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$50 \$25 \$5	\$50 \$50 \$25 \$ 5}	\$20,000 none	\$1,769 Dr. \$39,020	S61 for year ended 31.7.1904	8 %	\$80 \$23 sales \$7 buyers
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$ 35	525,000 \$750,000 €	\$3,644 \$700 \ \$84.812	Sto for second half year 1904	to the process	\$41 buyers \$150 sales \$401 sales
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ld	2,941	T.TIL TOO	510 Tis. 100 T.Ts. 100	none \$50,coo	\$84,813 Tls. 2,025 Tls. 2,211	Tis. 2 for half year	61 %	T.Tls. 110 T.Tls. 130 \$91 buyers
Do. (Founders')	9,900	\$10 \$10	\$4} \$10} \$10	\$20,000 \$4,802	51,043 ·	il a Cimal of the costs making Kr. to for the 1	164 %	\$180 buyers \$83 sellers
William Powell, Limited	17,000	- \$10	\$10	\$3,000	\$588	Limited, at the Printing Office of the Compar	91 %	\$12} sellers

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